THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 206. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Lord Stanley, in reply to a letter in regard to the ships seized by the United States government, points out that no arrangement can be made to consider such claims.

Advices from the island of Crete state that the Cretan assembly deny the report that they have submitted to the Turks.

The admiralty court, in the case of the Rappahannock, has ordered the representative of the U. S. government to give security in the suit, where they are plaintiffs.

Nov. 22.—It is rumoured that an Austrian loan of several million pounds sterling will shortly be placed on the market.

A large quantity of arms, designed for the use of the Fenians, was seized on board a Liverpool bound steamer at Cork.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical.

Nov. 23.—A schooner was seized to-day by the government authorities at Cork, on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board.

A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

Nov. 24.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland still continues. Many arrests of persons and seizure of arms have already been made. An American named McGillivray, who was suspected of being an agent of the Fenians, was arrested at Dublin to-day and imprisoned. Many others whom the authorities have "spotted" will be immediately arrested.

Nov. 25.—The condition of the Mexican empire is the leading topic in England and on the continent.

There are vague rumours that the government proposes to send twenty militia regiments to Ireland.

Nov. 26.—Twelve thousand breech-loading rifles are to be sent by the British government to Ireland for the use of the constabulary.

Further arrests of suspected persons have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

There has been a renewal of fighting in Candia. It is said that the Turks have been badly beaten and have suffered greatly, no less than 3,000 having been killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is stated that Napoleon has invited the King of Prussia to visit Paris.

Nov. 23.—A popular outbreak against the government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. There are vague rumours that the Queen will abdicate, to avert the threatened storm.

Nov. 25.—It is rumoured that the Imperial commission appointed to consider the re-organization of the French army will report in favour of adopting the Prussian military system.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—There is a report that the King of Prussia has written to the Pope, offering protection to Rome.

Nov. 23.—The Chambers have agreed in censuring the government for the sale of the Cologne railway without their sanction.

PESTH, Nov. 21.—The Hungarian Diet met to-day. The Imperial rescript was received and read. It declares that if the diet will remove the difficulties in the way of unity, a Hungarian ministry will be appointed, and the autonomy of Hungary will be re-established.

The Secretary of State has proposed to give a reward of £15,000, to the family of Snider (who died recently) for his breech-loading invention.

The cholera is diminishing in London.

The King of Denmark opened in person the Rigsrad. He said as a proof of Prussia's friendship she had undertaken to restore North Schleswig, in so far as the population, by free voting, pronounced themselves in favour of such a step.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the official journal denying the account of his interview with the Pope, as published by the Italian Courier.

The North German Gazette declares in the most positive manner that the journey of the Crown Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg has no political object. The Prussian government, adds the same journal, has no idea of contracting an alliance in view of events connected with the future policy of Prussia.

Fenian Items.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The Stephens wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, in mass meeting at their headquarters in this city, last night adopted resolutions reaffirming their confidence in Stephens, and condemning another movement against Canada as a waste of blood and war material. They also warn their brethren against appeals in behalf of their condemned friends in Canada, on the ground that nothing can be done in time to save them. They express the belief that England dare not execute the sentence of the Canadian courts, but if she does, their only hope of successful retribution and for an Irish republic is prompt, energetic co-operation with their Irish brethren on Irish soil, and to this end they urge immediate organization and bountiful contributions of money and arms.

The New York Herald says:—Col. Thomas J. Kelly, deputy C. O. I. R., is in charge of the Fenian headquarters in this city. Stephens has not been seen at the headquarters for some time past, and the impression prevails that he will not be seen again. Arms are being received from all parts of the United States, Massachusetts taking the lead in the contributions. One of the wealthiest merchants of this city has promised that on the 1st of December he would make over to Colonel Kelly in ships and war material an amount equal to all Stephens has received since his arrival in this country. The California Fenians have pledged themselves to contribute eleven thousand dollars to the cause through Stephens. Special messengers are constantly arriving from Ireland, reporting the condition of affairs there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent says that political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. "Every town and village has its full quota of military, and gunboats are scattered all over the Irish coast. These measures plainly bespeak the apprehension of a fulfilment of Mr. Stephens' promise. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and caused quite a political fever. The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity and determination. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events. The Fenian organization throughout the country is in a high state of activity. Its committees are terribly in earnest, and their plans are shaped for a fierce and bloody struggle."

"COL." ROBERT LYNCH.—A gentleman in Milwaukee, writing to a friend in this city regarding "Col." Lynch, gives of this now somewhat noted character the following bit of history:—

"Bob" is a scurvy, low pothouse politician of this city, who, when some years ago he managed by the Irish vote to get elevated to the office of city clerk, fraudulently aided our comptroller in forging city orders for thousands of dollars, and when on trial and convicted of theft, the court gave him his choice to go to the State prison, or join the army. The city being sore pushed for recruits to make up its quota, he was glad to go and enlist as a private soldier, and went to the war. Down South he managed by sickness to get out of the ranks to fill a clerkship in a government office and then got to forging discharges. When the informal raid of the Fenians broke out, he was a clerk in a whiskey house in Kentucky, and joined the crowd as an adventurer."

This is a hard character for Robert Bloss Lynch. —*Leader.*

Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Commercial's Washington telegram says:—"The cabinet meeting yesterday was to consider important despatches from Paris on Mexican affairs. Despatches were immediately sent to Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell, via New Orleans. It is understood that the despatches from Paris considerably complicate the Mexican question, and may lead to the most important results."

Nov. 24.—A Herald's Washington telegram says it is intimated in official circles that the French government has declared its purpose not to abide by the arrangement concluded with Mr. Seward to withdraw the French troops from Mexico this fall, and postpones the withdrawal till next spring. It is believed this was the subject before the cabinet yesterday.

The Post's Washington telegram says Mr. Seward has asked an explanation from the French government in relation to the continued occupation of Mexico, but no new demand has been made.

ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.—The N. Y. World's New Orleans telegram says, "Maximilian has taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between the French government and himself being complete, he has left Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnau, the latter of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supersede the Marshal himself if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, and may be expected at Havana on his way to Europe on Monday or Tuesday next.—The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their future remitted absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States is general, and confined to no party.—It is stated on good authority that all preparations fo, embarking the French troops have been suspended.'

It is announced by telegraph that the longest despatch transmitted over the Atlantic cable was sent at the beginning of this week "by a government official of the United States to one of the ministers of this country on the continent of Europe. It contained over five thousand words." This looks as if Mr. Seward is getting excited over the Mexican question, and has had to "spread" himself accordingly.

A COMMERCIAL CRASH IN THE STATES PREDICTED.—The apparent prosperity resulting from the enormous circulation of the paper money with which the war against the Southern States was carried on has received a sudden check, and is likely to be followed by a commercial convulsion, with its consequent depression of all branches of business. The New York World says the business men of the country are looking each other in the face, and asking the question, what of the future? Trade is stagnant. From every branch of business the report of dullness is heard. Labour, too, is becoming cheaper. Yet from every quarter comes the cry of distress—save from the New England manufacturers, who have made enough during the last five years to support them and the States which they represent for more than as many years to come.—The Albion says that in the merchandise marts, on the produce exchanges, in Wall street, everywhere, depression and distrust are apparent.

Not the most propitious time, it would seem, for getting up a war with France about Mexico, or with England about the Alabama claims.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM PARIS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It is a curious illustration of the strange notions prevalent in France in reference to the Emperor Napoleon, that among the workingmen of Paris there is a story that he has been dead a fortnight, and was personated at the review on Monday by a well-known tent-maker. There are three men in Paris, it seems, who very closely resemble his Majesty—one being the tentmaker in question, another a wood-ranger in the Bois de Boulogne, and the third the keeper of a dancing-room at Mont Parnasse.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8. P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Dog-Tax Law.

There are some persons in this Township who stoutly maintain that there is no one else than the present Reeve who is fitted to preside over the Municipal Council—as he knows so much more than anybody else! If that be really the case, it is easy to foresee what a sad predicament the Municipality will be in, if deprived, through any cause, of his services. But about the real extent of his knowledge we begin to entertain considerable doubts; though we find he has an easy way of getting over any deficiency of knowledge of the law in a very simple way—just requiring the other members of the Council to take his decision for law, and not presume for one moment to doubt it. A proof of this was given at the last sitting of the Council. Claims for compensation—for sheep killed by dogs—to the amount of about $40 were presented. One of the Councillors began to ask some questions, when he was put down by Mr. Wood, who informed him that the Council had nothing to do but pay the amounts claimed,—the production of a certificate signed by one magistrate being all that was necessary to entitle the owners of the sheep to compensation. In proof of this, he called upon the Clerk to produce—what? A copy of the *bill* proposing to amend the Dog-Law of last year. Unfortunately for Mr. Wood's reputation for "knowing so much," the *Act* repealing 29 Vic. cap. 32, is not quite the same as the bill with which he demolished all impertinent inquiries; and every cent of compensation awarded was illegally appropriated. For the Act (Cap. 55, 29-30 Vic.) provides that "the owner," &c., "may apply to any *two* Justices of the Peace;" and the Council shall issue its order "for the amount of damages appearing by the certificate of the Justices of the Peace."—In the absence of the Reeve, the Dog-Tax came up again before the other members of the Council, and they—being left to the exercise of their own discretion—very prudently deferred the payment of the amounts voted in the morning till the next session of the Council.

But the above exhibition of accurate acquaintance with the law was eclipsed by another. Mr. Wood presented his little bill for fees for giving the certificates, claiming his pay out of the Dog-Tax fund!—We quote the clause bearing upon the point:—

"Every Justice of the Peace shall be entitled to charge such fees in cases of prosecutions under this act as it is lawful for him to do in other cases within his jurisdiction, and shall make the returns usual in cases of conviction, and also a return in each case to the clerk of the municipality, whose duty it shall be to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose."

Even if it be assumed that making out a certificate is equivalent to a "*prosecution* under this act," what pretence can there be that the Municipality is required to pay the fees of the Justices of the peace? Why should the Munipality pay their fees in cases of this description, any more than in cases of assault, &c., &c., &c.?

Seriously it is no wonder that our County taxes have increased so rapidly during the years of Mr. Wood's Wardenship, if this is a fair specimen of his ability to comprehend the laws for working our Municipal institutions. But if he says black is white, his admirers will stick to it that it is so, in spite of all evidence to the contrary.

P.S.—Since the above was written, we have been informed that the Reeve says there is a *by-law* authorizing the proceedings above alluded to. It is news to us that any by-law can set aside the requirements of the Statute law.

The Gold Excitement.

We have to report another week of continued and increasing public interest in the gold mining question. From what we can learn, it is probably no exaggeration to say that more than half the population out of the village are engaged, more or less, in seeking for signs of gold. Some of the residents in the village have begun to look for it nearer home than *the* mine, and Mr. Pogue exhibited to us last week, a few grains of the coveted ore which he informed us he found while digging for it on his farm, a little to the westward of the Presbyterian Church; and nearly at the eastern end of the village, Mr. Aylesworth has found some very promising looking quartz on his lot. From all quarters we hear rumours that gold has been discovered, but so far as we are aware, the specimens said to have been obtained have not yet been exhibited in the village. Work, however, is being carried on in earnest in several localities; and in addition to the mining companies we mentioned last week, we learn that one from Peterborough was to commence operations this week on the farm of Mr. Mark Runnings.

Some property both in the village and in other parts of the township has already changed hands—in some cases for business purposes at a moderate advance upon the original cost; while we have heard it reported that Messrs. H. and J. Cooke have sold their farms to some American speculators at a price that six months since would have been thought out of the question.

At the end of last week, it seemed as if the weather was putting a stop to the influx of strangers from a distance for the season, but this week the number of arrivals has again been large, notwithstanding the wet weather and the bad state of the roads. It is clear that until deep snow hides the ground, people will come to Madoc to judge for themselves what the prospects of the gold regions really are.

P. S.—Mr. J. C. Conger, of Wellington, Prince Edward County, has just exhibited to us several pieces of quartz containing gold, which he found on Tuesday last, in the 5th concession, Madoc. Rock of the same general appearance is certainly common enough all over this township.

The following communication appeared in the Toronto Leader of Nov. 28th:—

"There is a doubt remaining in a good many peoples' minds whether there is gold actually existing in Madoc. There was a party of four left here on Saturday the 17th of October, to visit the mines and examine for themselves. After travelling over a very bad road for 52 miles, they reached the mines, and spent one day in endeavouring to find some symptoms of gold. They were about to give up the idea of seeing any of the original metal when they heard that Richason had some kegs of the dirt in his cellar. After spending several hours in endeavouring to buy some from him, a lucky thought struck them. They would try the persuasive power of some old rye. After his denying having any, the first hour made a confession that there did exist some kegs in cellar. And after repeating the dose once or t he finally gave E. B. Palmer two handsfull of dirt, which Mr. Palmer washed, and several gen men that were present who had experience bo California and Cariboo, pronounced it to have duced nine dollars in gold. This is no gammon. Mr. Palmer is known here and in Port Hope, a man to be relied on and a man of good practical perience in mining, who spent a couple of year Cariboo. His opinion is that gold does exist t and the prospect for mining is one hundred per better than either California or Cariboo.

Peterboro, Nov. 25, 1866.

We have received anonymous complaints about mode in which some of the mining leases have b obtained, but the nature of the transactions objec to was not distinctly specified. The Globe's spe correspondent alludes to the subject as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the high prices asked by farm several thousand acres of land must have alre fallen into the hands of speculators and min There is a company here in the village, anothe Belleville, a third composed principally of Americ and two or three smaller ones in different pa These were formed two or three days after the disc ery on the Richardson lot, and their agents at c rushed into the country and got hold of all the l they could. Some of the companies hold only on two hundred acres, while others have claims u nearly two thousand. The mining right is all th sought after, and this is procured on various ter Whenever the farmers were a little verdant, i thought they had not made the best of barga though to them everything may seem very fair. many instances the leases are so worded as to ent the owners of the land to one half of all minerals t en out of the earth, irrespective of the cost of work. Such leases are all right for the farm Should gold not be discovered on his land he lo nothing; while on the other hand, if it is discover he gets one-half clear. Some sharp fellows, howev have had leases worded somewhat differently, thou ignorant men would suppose they meant the sa thing. They read that the owner of the land s receive one-half of the net proceeds. Now, the proceeds may be *nil*, and consequently the m will get nothing. Or the expenses of working mine may be greater than the receipts, and then farmer will be surprised to find a claim made on h for his share of the difference. By sharp dealing this kind the farmers are in some instances be bound up in some rather queer agreements, the meaning of which they will some day learn, to th sorrow.

Nearly every speculator, in making a lease, ma ges to insert a loophole by which he may eas whenever he sees fit. In addition to the compani many private parties, principally old miners, ha secured lands and are still doing so. Wherever a can be procured, there are many applicants for it

CROWN LAND AGENT APPOINTED.—Alfred A. Cam bell, Belleville, brother of the Commissioner of Cro Lands, has been appointed agent of Crown Lands Hastings, and Inspector of the Madoc gold region.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have made a rangements for extending their line to the Mad gold regions, where an office will be open for busine in a few days.

A good test for gold or silver is a peice of lun caustic, fixed with a pointed piece of wood. Sligh ly wet the metal to be tested, and rub it gently wi the caustic. If gold or silver, the mark will be fain but if an inferior metal, it will be quite black. Je ellers who purchase old gold often use this test.

IRON MINING OPERATIONS.—Mr. Wallbridge com menced opening the Kane iron-ore-bed on W day last, with a view of ascertaining the extent of t occurrence of the ore. Should it prove satisfactor we understand immediate steps will be taken to wo the mine on a large scale. At present, however, is only intended to raise 100 tons of ore for export tion, with a view of interesting capitalists in the mi eral resources of this section of the country.

SENSATION RUMOURS.—A report, dated Nov. 2 came by the Atlantic cable, to the effect that a serio Fenian outbreak in Ireland had occurred; and th troops were being hurried over from England. Th London Globe, hints that a more serious trouble wi the United States is really at the bottom of the F nian outbreak.—Subsequent despatches indicate on the expectation of the possibility of an attempt rebellion.

The Marriage License Muddle.

We republish in full the communication addressed by the Rev. D. Wishart to the *Chronicle*, in order that our readers may see for themselves the exact character of the remarks which he anticipated we (as well as probably most others who read them) would have construed in a different sense from that which he designed them to bear; and that they may the better understand the comments which follow in the subsequent communication which we insert at his request:—

"Madoc. Nov. 25, 1866.

"Dear Sir,—I beg leave to direct your attention to two remarks made by you in your issue of the 21st inst., regarding the conduct of our late Agent of Marriage Licenses.

"The first is, you say that he 'always advised parties, as well as the Ministers procuring the permits.' I trust these are not his exact words, for I assert in the most positive manner that no such advice was ever tendered to me, either by 'parties' or 'Agent.'

"The second is, you say that 'the clergymen who solemnized these marriages are quite as much to blame as the Warden.' So far as I am concerned I plead perfect innocence. Culpability implies knowledge. When I was placed here, Marriage by License was quite a new thing to me. I had been only and always accustomed to Marriage by Proclamation. I never received any but written Licenses till very recently, and I never suspected the least wrong in the matter. Had I known, I would not have countenanced this wrong once. The first opportunity after my attention was directed to the subject, I embraced by having an interview with the agent, and that was within ten days. I could not believe that the accusation was true. I have had several interviews since. When the Government took the matter up, I was waiting to see what action it would take. If there is any wrong, I blame the Government for not prosecuting. Since then my attention has been directed to other positions under Government, and I find that room is given for the perpetration of similar wrongs in other positions.

'There ought to be a system of checks introduced into every department that would render the commission of wrong next to impossible. For instance, the Book I received for the insertion of marriages, says nothing in its printed instructions about 'Printed Licenses,' and there is no column in it for declaring whether the marriage is by License or Proclamation. Neither am I asked to return the Licenses. Were there a column for such an object, were the printed Licenses noticed in the instructions, and were it required from whom the Licenses were obtained, there would be no room for the commission of such a wrong.—The insertion of the above in your next issue, will oblige, Your obedient servant, D. WISHART."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, 28th Nov., 1866.

MR. EDITOR,—I sent a communication to the *Chronicle* on Monday; and as you will not likely pass it by unnoticed, I do not wish you to put any other construction on it than I intended. It is quite possible that Mr. Wood did tell me at first to return the "Special Licenses" for General ones, and I forget it. Therefore make no use of that. He has suffered most keenly for any wrong he may have done, and I do not wish to deepen wounds deep enough already. I look upon it as very ungenerous and unkind to open anew a matter, that he has since been doing his utmost to rectify. I would not for a world intentionally treat a beggar so. Charity is too rare a grace; and we should consider ourselves lest we also be tempted.

I take no part in politics, neither have I ever sought to influence my people in any way; but whatever he may have been in the past, I firmly believe Mr. Wood is striving to do the right. He has borne much abuse; and efforts are put forth to shake the public confidence in him; but he is now in a better condition to serve it faithfully than ever he was before. I have not a particle of doubt in his sincerity—I know him well, have often been struck with his freedom from asperity towards opponents in public life, and his high purpose and humble walk in private life. A Christian is the highest type of man, and he only ought to occupy responsible positions.

My only aim in writing the notice I did was to let the public know that if I sinned, it was in ignorance: and to point out a way by which a wrong would be prevented on the one hand, and ignorance would not err on the other.

Feeling assured that you too are seeking the public good and are interested in seeing its servants behaving themselves properly, I would be glad if you would bring to the light and chastise those impenitent ones whose sins still lie unexposed, and when you have brought them to repentance, then at once desist.

Excuse length. Yours,

D. WISHART.

P. S. I need hardly say that there is nothing personal intended.

The charitable construction placed by Mr. Wishart upon Mr. Wood's misconduct is doubtless quite correct in a clerical point of view; and may be no more than a penitent sinner is entitled to in matters of church government. We must, however, express our entire dissent from the general drift of the argument that because a man pleads he is very sorry he has done wrong—when he is found out—and promises not to do so any more—all his former ill-deeds are to be overlooked; and that the wrong doer may claim not only exemption from the consequences of his acts, because he professes to repent, and obtains admission to church membership, but actually becomes better fitted to fill responsible public positions than before. On this ground, we should have all astute criminals claiming that instead of being sent to the Penitentiary, they should be allowed to go at large. Neither do we think it is strictly fair to say that Mr. Wood has been "abused," or to complain that efforts have been made to shake the public confidence in him, so long as nothing untrue or undeserved has been said on the subject. Those, and they are not a few, who have spoken in condemnation of his conduct, have not been favoured by him with the full confession he has made in some quarters: and for ourselves, we say we doubt the sincerity of his repentance, as he tried his utmost to induce us to believe him entirely innocent of the most serious accusations against him, and through "a friend" he quite recently endeavoured to convince the public generally that he is very much of an injured man.

We are well aware that Mr. Wishart's communication (though not so intended) will be used for electioneering purposes by Mr. Wood and his friends. To that we have no objection, provided it is fully understood he presents himself before the electors as a "Repentant Sinner," and not as a "Political Martyr," or "Injured Innocent." Any of these "characters" he could play to perfection: and so naturally good an actor is he, that we think he has mistaken his vocation, and would—with a little more liberal education—have achieved greater success on the stage than in the petty parts ef Reeve and Warden, to which his abilities have hitherto been confined. If all that is wanted is an actor, by all means let the electors choose him.

"We should consider ourselves, lest we also be tempted." This should be pondered by Mr. Wood, as well as by his implied detractors. How can he, if sincerely repentant, seek a position, in which *ex officio* he would be called upon to judge others for petty offences, when he knows that he owes his own liberty to the merciful forbearance which has been shown him on account of his family, by some of those who are accused of abusing him? A decent respect—if he has any—for public opinion should impel him to avoid all occasion for the invidious remarks his sitting as a Justice of the Peace would be sure to give rise to.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned:

Con. 1,—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5,—South half 12; Con. 6,—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, at TEN o'Clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.

By Order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, November 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES of last Session of Parliament are now ready at this Office for delivery to the qualified Magistrates of the County.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Hastings.

Belleville, 27th Nov., 1866.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

To Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the ALLOWANCE OF ROAD on part of Lot No. 24 in the Fifth Concession, in lieu of land taken for the new County Road.

WILLIAM FOX.

Madoc, Nov. 12 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

THE MADOC GOLD!!

Claims to be Transferred!!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Late Firm of DEANS & GRAY,

By Book Account, Promissory Note, Judgment, or Mortgage,

are hereby informed that all such Claims amounting to less than $100, will be transferred to Mr. G. D. RAWE, the newly appointed CLERK of the DIVISION COURT, if not fully paid up by the **15th** day of DECEMBER next.

All Claims exceeding $100, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Division Court, will be transferred to the COUNTY COURT, if not, likewise paid at the time aforesaid.

LAW, as a medium of settlement, is never desirable; and thus far the Subscribers have managed to avoid this disagreeable alternative. Now, however, they are obliged to press in their outstanding debts, or suffer law costs, and consequent loss of credit themselves.

A disregard of this notice will be sure to entail costs, and difficulty upon the parties concerned, ☞ as No Forbearance can be granted beyond the time already indicated.

JAMES DEANS.
R. T. GRAY.

Madoc, November 24th, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
MADOC.

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT,
BELLEVILLE.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

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Madoc, March 1, 1866.

LOVE IN NOVEMBER.

On a terrace a moment we linger;
The woodlands are hidden in mist,
And numbed is my lady-love's finger,
Her lips are too iced to be kissed.
Scarce love from that portal can flutter,
Which sweetest is marked in his chart:
Yet, though plaints of the weather lips utter,
Sweet-eyes are as warm as sweet heart.
Still she says, "O my darling, remember,
If dreary and chill I appear,
I told you I thought that November
Was the very worst month in the year."

'Tis so, ah, my own! yet 'tis not so:
November with visions is rife
Of the summer we all have forgot so,
Of spring that shall wake us to life.
Look back to the thrush and the starling,
The rose-petals reddening the grass,—
Look on to the violets, my darling,
Soon sweetening the lanes as we pass:
And kiss me—kiss close—and remember,
My beauty, my sweetheart, my dove,
That even in chilly November,
There's summer on lips that can love.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

'My name, my dear sir,' he began, 'is Edward Lester, once a captain of an Indiaman,'——

'What name did you say?' gasped William.

'Edward Lester!' repeated the other, quite startled.

'Do you know that signature?' asked William, hurriedly opening a letter, and showing the following words: 'Yours ever, my dear William, Sophy Lester.'

'Speak, man!' cried the other, grasping his hand convulsively—'can it be my child; and she, my wife'—— He could say no more.

'You must be that long-lost Edward Lester. Merciful God! thy ways are inscrutable. Your wife is well, still mourning ever for you.'

'God be for ever blessed!' said the poor man meekly. 'And you?'

'I am, with your permission, the affianced husband of Sophy Lester'——

'Whom God has sent to deliver me from bondage. But tell me all—how you met them—what they are doing.'

William briefly told all he knew.

'Heaven bless them! And now, my dear friend, I owe you my story. I sailed from Calcutta seventeen years ago, to come home by order round Cape Horn, and was wrecked with fifteen men there where you see the carcase of my brig. One life only was lost; and we saved cargo, and everything but the ship. We found the island inhabited by an inoffensive race of beings, whom we soon made our friends. We became, in fact, one family. Most of our crew married native women; and, save our poignant regrets for home, were comparatively happy. But we all have longed, and still long for England—that has been the hope of every hour; and now I dare look forward to a chance of its being realised. Three of our crew perished in a wild attempt to gain another island at a great distance; of the remainder, two I know will not quit the spot. They were very young, and married, and have children whom they love beyond home. There are, nine, then, in all, who desire a passage. I know your position is difficult, but I answer for my crew. At first, turbulent enough, they are now steady fellows, who will obey you as they should, grateful enough to be taken home at any price. Could you not leave your prisoners?'

'I could wish to do so; but where are my proofs of innocence save in the bringing forward of the guilty? My dear sir, if I let these men go, I and my crew proclaim ourselves pirates and murderers. Besides, they deserve punishment; and to leave them here would be to punish your colonists.'

'True, true. But now, from this moment, command us all. The island and its contents are at your disposal.'

'Thank you. In the first place, I wish the prisoners taken ashore, and placed under strict guard: you answer for your subjects.'

'As certainly as any other despot. But my tyranny, founded on their own choice, and capable of being overthrown in an instant, is far more powerful.'

'Let us go on shore, then, at once,' said William, leading the way.'

The prisoners, well secured, were put into the schooner's boat; then all the crew followed with Harvey and the still wondering Lester, and in a few minutes stood upon terra firma. They were surrounded at once by about fifty men, as many women, and a number of children, all speaking English, or attempting to do so. They were wholly unarmed, arms being prohibited except for hunting, the natives being as yet so far uncivilised as to be ignorant of the art of war. A grand banquet was given to the new comers, and then plans were entered into for the future. The nine men signed articles at once as portion of the crew, while the other two offered to do the same if their wives and children could accompany them. This Harvey could not consent to from the size of the schooner, but promised to indicate their position so publicly, that some vessel must soon visit them.

Next day, all set to work, English and natives, although the latter laboured sadly enough, every one wishing their white friends to remain. But they only shook their heads, and still did their best to assist. The schooner was refitted, its mast set up firmly, it was provisioned amply for the home journey, and at the end of a month all was ready. Harvey, however, now agreed to remain a few days, that his men might rest and survey the island, which was small, but rich in fruits, fish, trees, and different kinds of wild-fowl according to the season. It was full, too, of sheep—a circumstance that was one source of delight to the natives, who owed this great blessing, as well as domestic ducks and fowls, to the brig being well stocked.

Captain Lester had, after one or two years, allowed his men and the natives to treat the brig as a complete wreck, and to take such goods as they thought fit. So they had an ample supply of tea and sugar, wore silks, rich shawls, and became wild dandies. Every man had a neat house, and many comforts; so that nearly the whole had a half inclination to stop after all, and even talked of returning, if they found no friends alive in England, as did indeed two some years later.

At last the schooner set forth on its long journey, in proper trim, well provisioned, splendidly manned, and by a willing crew, with two experienced officers at their head.

The prisoners had begged to be left behind; but not only did Harvey give the reason already mentioned for not leaving them, but the islanders refused to receive them on any condition. Murder was a thing unknown there, and excited such horror in the simple minds of the natives, that on their departure, the cabin in which they had lived was burned to the ground, and a post erected to mark the spot where two men-slayers had once dwelt.

The voyage was rapid and prosperous. The old captain was perhaps even more impatient than William to get home. The letters of his child spoke doubtingly of her mother's health, and the long-exiled sailor wished once more to see his wife, whom he had never forgotten, any more than the dear babe he had left with her. Harvey, too, was deeply anxious for this reunion; and his daily dream was of the joy his Sophy would feel when he brought back her father to bless their union. There were thoughts in his heart, too, of his own father, but these he kept down, unwilling to acknowledge his errors even to himself.

At last, to the delight of all, they arrived at the mouth of the Ganges—to the delight of all save the murderers, who now were the cowards most criminals of their nature are when the deed is done, found out, or even suspected. Just as they were about to enter the Ganges, an armed government schooner hailed them.

'What schooner is that?' asked the commander in a loud voice, sidling right up to them.

'The *Ganges*,' replied William in a calm voice.

'Where from?' said the other in shriller tones.

'From the South Seas, bound for Calcutta,' continued William.

'Lie to, then, and let the captain come on board,' said the other in ironical tones that William Harvey well understood.

He, however, instantly obeyed, and stood in a few moments on the deck of the *Devastation* in a firm but respectful attitude.

'And pray who are you, sir?' asked a naval officer in a severe tone, while officers and crew of the armed schooner crowded round.

'William Harvey, captain of the *Ganges*, with the assassins of Matthew Finlayson on board.'

'Who are you, then?' said the officer somewhat staggered, and staring at our adventurer.

'I declare, sir, that I shipped as second mate of this schooner, under mysterious circumstances, that suited my age and disposition. But during a storm, learning from a terrified lad the manner in which my officer came into possession of the schooner, I mutinied, and took the command. I came home as fast as I could; but, providentially, putting into an island to refit, I have been able to bring away the captain and crew of the *Three Presidencies*, wrecked seventeen years ago.'

'I believe you, young man. Your manner is sufficient. But I may tell you that Finlayson is not dead. You have acted, however, like a man, and may expect the gratitude of government and of the owner of yonder schooner. What you say *Three Presidencies* is really wonderful. But to your ship, Captain Harvey; we will sa company.'

Next day, William Harvey was the lion cutta. The prisoners were given up, tried evidence of Finlayson himself and the boy, a tenced to severe terms of imprisonment. T signees of the *Three Presidencies* gave Ha handsome letter to the owner in London, a command of a vessel bound thither, with the of the authorities; and so Harvey and Leste for England.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between an auction a sickness?—One is the sale of effects, the oth effects of a sail.

"Good blood will show itself," as the old lad when she contemplated the redness of her nose

If you don't wish a man to do a thing, y better get him to talk about it.

The Paris journals announce the death of M. the tailor who, it is said, designed and ma famous grey coat—*le redingote gris*—which Nap always were, and in which the common peo ways picture the hero in their mind's eye.

In St. Petersburg tipsy people are lodged f night at the police stations, and in the mo obliged to do penance as scavengers.

Mr. Lowe, the adapter of the screw propeller present useful form, was run over and killed heavily-laden waggon, in Blackfriars Road, Lo

One half the want is caused by people look this, that, and the other useful employment being genteel.

Don't Write There.—"Don't write there," one to a lad who was writing with a diamond p a pane of glass in the window of an hotel. "not?" was the reply. "Because you can't out." There are other things which do, because they cannot rub them out, the ashing for sympathy, and an unkind w a more durable impression than that of the on the glass.

on the 12th October.

A philosopher, who married a vulgar but an girl, used to call his wife brown sugar, becaus said, she was sweet but unrefined.

"Who made the world?" asked a teacher of a boy who had not been long at school. The shook his head, and said nothing. The te threatened to whip him unless he answered. boy, feeling impelled to a confession of some broke forth, "Well, master, I made it; but I p ise never to do it again!"

"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in s that he is entitled to the floor," said a Yankee o "Whether this is so or not, I shall not inquire. I have to say is, that whether he is entitled to floor or not, he'll get floored if he interrupt again." Here the gentleman pulled up his sleeve took his necktie off.

A gentleman having built a large house, was loss what to do with the rubbish. His steward vised him to have a pit dug large enough to co it. "And what," said the gentleman, smiling, "I do with the earth which I dig up from it?"—"W the pit large enough to hold all!" replied the ard with great gravity.

A worthy west-country incumbent has a ch choir made up of quarrymen. This Summer he companied them in an excursion to Salisbury an the course of that well spent day they were grouped in front of the glorious Cathedral. T gazed in silence, then spoke in whispers, and w being asked by their friend and rector what thought of it, the foremost man replied, for hi and fellows, with a heave of the chest: "Sir, w think there's a mortal deal o' stone there!"

New Method of Cooking a Leg of Mutto Lady Harriett St. Clair, in her *Dainty Dishes*, g the following instructions for roasting a leg of ton:—Cover it well with water, and bring it gra ly to a boil; let it simmer gently for half an h then lift it out, and put it immediately on a s roast it an hour and a quarter, or a half, according its size. Dressed in this way it is particularly j and tender; but there must be no delay in putti on the spit after it is taken out of the water. It be garnished with tomatoes or potatoes, and se with haricots *a la Bretonne* around it.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

207. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

DON, Nov. 29.—Occasional arrests of Fenians ue to be made by the authorities in Ireland.

American residents here gave a national giving banquet to-day which was largely at-, and patriotic speeches were made.

. 30.—A gunboat left Sheerness yesterday, and r will leave to-day. Their destination is Ire-They carry with them a large supply of arms munition, to be used in the suppression of Fe-tbreaks. No more arrests have been made.

1.—Queen Victoria and suite went to Wolver-s to-day, where she took the chief part in the y of unveiling a statue of Prince Albert. ere immense crowds of people present, who d an enthusiastic welcome to the Queen.

Daily News fears that Lord Stanley has ac-d in the refusal of France to give up Lami-

e is a vague rumour that the chief organizer, s, has lately arrived in Paris, and is now there.

denied that the English militia will go to Ire-Martial law has been proclaimed in Limerick county, and arrests continue daily.

2.—All regular troops in this city will be confined to the precincts of their barracks the Reform meeting which takes place on

quit probable that troops will be sent to ol a Glasgow, on account of the bad feeling vail among the Irish in those cities.

ary, a well known prominent Fenian, has ested by the government officials and placed well prison under a strong guard,

.—Two regiments of troops have been or-leave here to-day for Ireland. The Fenian nt is on the increase. Various rumours and continue to be circulated in regard to the onts of James Stephens, "Chief Organizer of Republic."

mmense Reform demonstration is in progress ity this forenoon.

POOL, Dec. 2.—There are indications here of from the Irish population. Precautionary e being taken by the Government with the its prompt suppression.—A countermand of r for volunteers to leave for Ireland was made onnection, as their services may be required

N, Dec. 2.—There is great excitement here to the activity of the English officials in arrests of persons believed to be implicated enian movement. A great many arrests were over the country, and they grow more nu-hourly.

reported, on good authority, that Mr. Bige-U. S. Minister at Paris, recently read to Na-n person a very grave and decided despatch ecretary Seward. This despatch, so report pliciti required France to fulfil the engage-e had entered into with regard to the Mexi-stion. The Emperor, however, made no reply.

N, Nov. 29.—The ministers from the former n of Hanover are generally withdrawing from an courts.

RID, Nov. 29.—It is reported in official quar-at there will be peace soon between Spain, d Peru.

Queen of Spain intends to visit London on the December.

, Nov. 29.—The illness of the Empress Car-is announced, has assumed a more serious and fears are entertained that it may soon atal.

King of Prussia has decided to send Prince rt, lately created an Admiral, to the United to study modern improvements in naval con-n.

The Journal des Debats says that Rome will be evacuated on the 12th instant.

Dec. 2.—Despatches from America, announcing the occupation of Matamoras by the United States troops, caused a marked sensation here.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The New York World in view of the possibility of trouble with the United States being at the bottom of the Fenian excitement in Ireland, as the London Globe is reported to have stated, remarks :—

"If it be true, as the New York Times has recently asserted, that a peremptory demand for the settlement of these claims has been made by Mr. Seward, and if such a demand should be as peremptorily repelled by Lord Stanley ; or if, in any other way, and through complications arising out of the state of excitement into which the British public will necessarily be thrown by a really serious rising in Ireland, the government of the United States shall be forced into a directly antagonistic attitude to that of Great Britain, it is undeniable that the American people must prepare themselves for the gravest events and the most difficult to be dealt with in our actual situation. The radical majorities of the North in their madness have insisted upon paralyzing the executive by the hostility of a furiously partisan Congress, and upon paralyzing the nation by keeping one vast section of the country in a condition of practical impotency for all great national objects. Upon all questions which may arise with England, as upon all questions which may arise with France, the domestic wrong and injustice which we have refused to redress will confront us, dividing the national heart and making weak the the national arm. It is idle to conceal from ourselves this fact, which is patent to all the world besides, and we can only pray that in the presence of the clouds which seem to be rolling up from every quarter of our foreign relations, a better wisdom may return to the minds and a nobler patriotism to the hearts of the people ere an evil day in very deed shall come upon us."

The Mexican Question.

Seward communicated to the special cabinet meeting the draft of his despatch to minister Bigelow, commenting on Napoleon's breach of agreement to withdraw the French troops from Mexico during this month. After it was read, the Cabinet unanimously voted that its tone be made stronger, in insisting that the French troops be withdrawn according to the programme agreed on in June last. The cable news to-day shows that this despatch had its effect. The French minister received a despatch to-day by cable from M. Moustier, the French minister of state, announcing that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest for Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation to France. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January, all the French troops will probably be out of Mexico. This solves authoritatively and finally the Franco-Mexican muddle.

The World's Washington telegram says, "From one who has read the despatch from the French minister of state, Moustier, to Count Montholon, I learn that the principal reason given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is that the latter had been so severely pressed by the Mexican forces that it was dangerous to attempt an evacuation until the military situation became easier."

The New York Commercial's Washington telegram of Dec. 1, says, however, that Secretary Seward has not yet received any answer by cable to his long despatch to Minister Bigelow at Paris, directing him to remonstrate against the delay in recalling the French troops from Mexico. It is anticipated that Louis Napoleon is not likely to be satisfied with the energetic tone of Mr. Seward's despatch, much as he may desire to get out of the Mexican muddle.

REPORTED AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF MATAMORAS.—The following despatch has been received by General Grant :—

"Galveston, Texas, Nov. 27.—I fear Gen. Sedgwick has crossed from Brownsville and occupied Matamoras under the pretext of protecting American commerce there. Should it prove true I will order his immediate removal, with your approbation, and disclaim any endorsement of the movement.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. commanding."

A response was immediately telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, instructing him to depose Sedgwick with the first verification of the latter's reported movement, and to disavow any endorsement by the U. S.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The steamer Alliance arrived from Vera Cruz this morning. Maximilian's baggage had arrived at Vera Cruz, but he, himself, was still at Orizaba, in which place he had been residing the last three weeks as a private gentleman, not exercising any functions of office.

The President Pats the Fenians on the Back.

The second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was opened on Monday. President Johnson, in his annual message to Congress, referred to the Fenian attack upon Canada in the following disingenuous manner. His very first words are untrue, and the spirit of his remarks is most unfriendly to Great Britain and this Province, and assures the Fenians of his sympathy in case they renew their attack.

"On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the executive by the constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial as for a capital offence in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is, to to hope, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada ; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

"I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British government for several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of mis-government in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British government has deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed ; and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification or repeal."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL GOING TO ENGLAND.—The Quebec Mercury says :—Lord Monck intends, we understand, to leave Quebec on Thursday next for Montreal, where a meeting of the cabinet will be held on Friday, at which Gen. Michel will be sworn in to act as Administrator during the absence of the Governor in Europe. His Excellency will take passage by the next Cunard steamer, and is likely to be absent four or five months. His presence in England while the subject of Confederation is being considered by the Imperial government cannot but be of advantage to the province, and we should not be surprised to see His Excellency's efforts to have British America united, and to foster a spirit of preparation for defence, receive fitting recognition at the hands of Her Majesty.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The first fact to notice, this week, with reference to the gold topic, is that the continued wet weather appears to have no effect in diminishing the stream of travel this way, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. ury private conv. stage comes in loaded to tations are now beginning to be entertained that this state of affairs will continue thro' the winter. Preparations are being made to meet the necessities of the case; and what we said a few weeks since about a dozen new hotels being built, if the present accommodation proved insufficient, is already in some degree in process of realization. The Anstee block, which has been purchased by Mr. C. Nichol, is to be converted into a first-class hotel forthwith. The same enterprising gentleman, having been forestalled in his endeavour to obtain the vacant space formerly occupied by the Russell House, is, we understand, negotiating for the purchase of the building in which Mr. A. F. Wood has so long resided and carried on business. It is designed to make alterations, additions and improvements, which will completely change the old familiar aspect of the spot. These are but samples of the changes which may be looked for as the result of the full development of the Madoc Gold Regions.—There is not a single unoccupied stand in the business part of the village.

Next we have to report the discovery of another deposit of gold. It was found in the crevices of the rock, on the farm of Mr. R. Hazzard—one of the claims leased by the "Madoc Gold Mining Association." The general characteristics of this deposit may prove to be similar to those of the Richardson Mine.

The representatives of the company who have purchased the Richardson Mine are on their way hither, prepared to fulfil their part of the bargain. This, we think, will effectually dispose of the insinuation that the whole affair is a humbug and a swindle.

Mr. Campbell has already commenced his inspection of the district, and but a short time will probably elapse before it is known whether the general indications are sufficiently promising to entitle this to be officially considered a gold-mining region.

We have heard that gold was washed from earth taken from the side of Deer Creek, immediately in the rear of Jones' grist mill, in the village, on Friday morning. Mr. Jonathan Sleeper has exhibited some samples of gold from a farm in Huntingdon, near the town line of Madoc.

We have heard some amusing accounts of the ignorance which lately prevailed as to the whereabouts of Madoc and the means of getting there, and of the adventures and doings of some of the gold-hunters when they arrived at the gold regions. Soon after the discovery was first bruited, an excited Yankee crossed over from the States to Cornwall, and evidently thinking he had left civilization and railways altogether behind him, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, but determined to get to the new gold diggings with the smallest possible amount of delay, utterly regardless of expense,—he offered only fifty dollars for a horse and buggy, to take him right straight thro' to Madoc!—Another gentleman, arriving at the Kingston station of the Grand Trunk Railway, wanted a ticket for Madoc, and found the railway officials there unable to accommodate him either in that respect or with precise information as to the best way of getting there. Finally it was suggested that it would perhaps be the wisest plan to take a ticket for Belleville, and there make further inquiries; which being sound advice under the circumstances, happily enabled him to reach his destination without further trouble.—It is said that the prospectors who ried on their operations at night, for fear Geoke car They camped in an old unoccupied building, and their presence there was first discovered by some person passing that way late at night from "meeting." Not exactly understanding their object, nor quite approving of this free and easy way of using his property without permission, the owner thought to "head off" their next nocturnal visit by a little stratagem. After dark, he removed some planks from the bridge they had used to cross over to get to their camping place, and then retired for the night, feeling confident that he had effectually cut off their communications. When the prospectors arrived, they thought that some one had been trying to play them a trick, so they resolved to show that they were equal to the emergency. Cautiously driving as far as they could, they shunted the planks they had passed over, right in front of their horse, and step by step, in this way, effected the passage in safety! One report says that finding they were found out, the night-workers skedaddled, leaving their horse behind them; but in the end, all appears to have arranged amicably and satisfactorily.——Another tale is to the effect that an ardent seeker after the precious metal, in the neighbourhood of the Allen Settlement, had dug to the depth of about five feet, when the ground suddenly gave way beneath him, and down he went. He evidently thought he had a long and deep journey—with an uncomfortably warm terminus—before him, for, clutching frantically at the side of the cavern as he fell through the opening, he scrambled out somehow, and away he put at 2-40 speed, never stopping to look behind him, until he had left the scene of his late labours a full mile in his rear!

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.—Gold is doing for us what our own merits (hem!) have only hitherto partially succeeded in doing—to wit, in bringing the MERCURY into something more than mere local recognition. When we first started the "little paper"—(as we are often amused to hear it called by some of its "patrons") just four years ago, we modestly essayed exchanging with some of the "big bugs" of the Provincial Press. We were not so green as to expect to receive a full-blown daily paper in exchange for something not much greater than "seven by nine," so we addressed the MERCURY with the customary "please X," to, let us say, the *weekly* Globe, Leader &c., invariably, however, without acknowledgement. So we dropped the experiment, and waited in patience for that good time to come, when, as prophesied by a now departed local "character" "Madoc will yet take its place among—the nations of the earth!"—Our "old fogy" contemporaries at a distance—(we do not mean our Belleville brethren, they recognized us handsomely from the start)—have generally kept up what the Yankees call a "stiff upper lip," and taken no notice of us; but younger and more enterprising contemporaries are beginning to manifest a desire to make our acquaintance, and if our exchange list increases at the rate it has done in the last few weeks it will take all our spare time to look it over. At present, we cannot send in return as handsome-looking a paper as those we receive, but by-and-bye, if Madoc only goes ahead, we promise to try and cut them out in that respect at least. Meantime we wish our exchanges, all success.

ACCIDENT ON THE SNOW ROAD.—But a few weeks since we called attention to the wretched condition of parts of the Hastings Road, stating that in some places it was dangerous to life and limb to travel over it. This has, unfortunately, to some extent been already verified.—A few nights since, as Mr. John Bull was returning from his lumbering shanty in Tudor, the team drawing the waggon ran against a tree which had fallen across the Snow Road, at a place about five miles from the Jordan. In attempting to back out, the horses fell off the road down the embankment. One of them, a young and valuable horse belonging to Mr. Golding, of Millbridge, fell on the trunk of a hemlock tree, and was impaled upon a broken branch, receiving such serious injuries that in a short time it bled to death. Mr. W. Mc E[illegible] was a careful and experienced teamster, well acquainted with the road, was driving at the time of the accident, which is a sufficient guarantee that it was not the result of carelessness.—We hope now that Mr. Campbell is appointed Crown Land Agent, there is a fair prospect of the condition of this Government road being energetically represented to the proper department, so that something may be done, when sleighing is over, to put the road through repair for travel at other seasons of the year.

LECTURE ON GEOLOGY.—T. C. Wallbridge, Esq., M.P.P., will deliver a lecture on the Geology of the County of Hastings, in O'Flynn's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock.

The Municipal Election.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Will you favour me with a little of your space, that I may say a word or two to our Municipal electors?

Of course it may be difficult for some men to concentrate their minds upon Municipal matters, and at the same time be writhing in the agonies of a gold fever. But in speaking upon matters which are closely allied with the interests of this Township, it is probable that a goodly number of our respectable citizens will give the matter deliberate consideration.

The time for the nomination of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve will soon be at hand, and I wish to ask the electors if they have made choice of the man whom they will support at the next election, and whether they can support him upon the dictates of moral principle?

I think there are a number of gentlemen in the Township, who are fully qualified to fill the position of Reeve, and against whose character and reputation there are none of those disgraceful accusations which make the name of the present Reeve notorious both at home and abroad. There will be but little credit to the people of Madoc, if they elect a man whose character is already stigmatized with offences of a serious nature.

Although the *Hastings Chronicle* has endeavoured to exonerate him from any blame morally, yet I

...nk before the Editor of that journal came out so ...ly in favour of Mr. Wood, he had better find ...t whether the pain of mind which Mr. Wood has ...d of late has induced him to pay the Government ...e amount of revenue which is due from his issuing ... the so called special licenses. It would appear ...om the *Chronicle*, that it never entered Mr. Wood's ...ind to defraud the Government; but it is natural to ...ppose that ten or eleven years' experience in the ...uing of special licenses, ought to have taught him ...at it was time to pay up long ago.

However, I will leave the matter with the electors, ...d let them consider whether they will entrust the ...ublic affairs in the hand of a man in whom the Gov...rnment has lost confidence, and has discharged him ...om the offices which he held, with a greater degree ...f leniency than the merits of the case justly deserved.

Trusting that these remarks may receive the atten...on of the electors, I remain, yours, &c.,

A VOTER.

Madoc, Nov. 29th, 1866.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—We see by the Canada ...azette that Capt. J. Brown, of the 1st. Belleville Ri...s, has been promoted to Lieut. Col. of the 49th ...attalion Infantry, head-quarters, Stirling. The ...mpanies will be composed of the first Belleville ...fles, the Trenton, Stirling, Madoc, Tyendinaga, and ...dney Companies. This is a well deserved and pop...lar appointment. Capt. Brown has been connected ...th the Volunteer movement since its first organi...tion, and assisted in keeping a company together ...en it was not so "fashionable" as at present, to ...oulder the musket and play the soldier.—We con...atulate Lieut. Col. Brown on his promotion.

The following appointments have also been ...de:—

T. C. Wallbridge, to be Major, 15th Battalion In...try, Belleville; Thos. Wills to be Captain, *vice* ...allbridge, promoted.

The following new companies have been author...d:—One at Madoc—Capt. Rawe, Lieut. Tassie, ...sign Robertson; at Tyendinaga—Capt. Pashley, ...ut. Anderson, and Ensign Cole.

...9th Battalion, Infantry, Hastings.—To be Adju...t, Edward Fidler.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

...g the pe...

...e FENIAN APPEALS.—Judgment was given on ...urday, both in the Queen's Bench and the Com...n Pleas, upon the application for new trials in the ...es of the Fenian prisoners under sentence of death. ...both Courts the judgment was adverse to the ap...ation, and a motion for leave to appeal from the ...ision in the Queen's Bench was also refused. The ...tence must therefore stand, subject only to the ...rference of the Executive.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The Governor General is ex...ted from Quebec by train to-night or special train ...morrow. A meeting of the Executive Council will ...n be held, when the final fate of the Fenians con...ed will be settled. The Governor leaves for Eng...d on Saturday. It is rumoured that he will not ...rn, and that he understands this.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(By Atlantic cable.)—The police ...ices of Cork have sent telegraphic despatches to ... authorities here, asking for more troops to pre...e the peace of that city.

...he enrollment of loyal Irish in Ireland has been ...ered by the government, which is determined to ...h the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—Many of the leaders of the Fe... organization were arrested in this city last night ... during the day yesterday.

...E QUEBEC FIRE.—The amount received for the ...relief fund from all quarters to Dec. 4th, is $237, ... and expended $67,929.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

...L PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN by the Under...signed to Purchase from ELIZABETH, the widow of ...ES ROBINSON, of Madoc, a NOTE for SIXTEEN Dollars, ... some time in May, 1865, and payable six months there...—the said Note having been paid by me in March, 1866.
...doc, Dec. 5, 1866. THOMAS ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

...L PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN to Purchase a ...NOTE for THIRTY Dollars, payable by the late SENECA ...R to SAMUEL McCONKEY or Bearer, and dated Au... 1863,—said Note having been LOST or STOLEN from my ...ssion. MAHALIA JANE VINCENT.
...doc, Dec. 7, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, December 1st, 1866.

Aspin, S	McCaw, Wm
Blair, Wm (2)	Mahony, Theophilus (2)
Bacon, Robert	Murphy, Jno
Cameron, D	Morris, P H
Corrigin, Richard	Munroe, L
Comins, Henry H	Mansfield, Abraham
Dulmage, Samuel	Mottymore, Miss Moriah
Dods, Mrs	Palmer, Mrs Philemon
Davidson, Jno	Quirk, Larence
Embury, David	Roseborough, Wm
Eager, Mrs Elizabeth	Stockwell, Esther
Farril, David	Smylid, Jno (2)
Fowler, Amos	Stout, Samuel
Gunsolus, Andrew	Whalon, Jno
C H Gardiner, M D	Wescot, S H
Gillen, Margaret A	White, Jno
Hyland, Edward	Woods, Jos
Johnson, O B	Vandewaters, Stephen
Globe Correspondent (2)	Young, Mrs Martha
French, E B	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned:

Con. 1,—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5,—South half 12; Con. 6.—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, at TEN o'Clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.

By Order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, November 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES of last Session of Parliament are now ready at this Office for delivery to the qualified Magistartes of the County.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Hastings.

Belleville, 27th Nov., 1866.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

THE MADOC GOLD!!

Claims to be Transferred!!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Late Firm of DEANS & GRAY,

By Book Account, Promissory Note, Judgment, or Mortgage,

are hereby informed that all such Claims amounting to less than **$100**, will be transferred to Mr. G. D. RAWE, the newly appointed CLERK of the DIVISION COURT, if not fully paid up by the **15th** day of DECEMBER next.

All Claims exceeding **$100**, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Division Court, will be transferred to the COUNTY COURT, if not likewise paid at the time aforesaid.

LAW, as a medium of settlement, is never desirable; and thus far the Subscribers have managed to avoid this disagreeable alternative. Now, however, they are obliged to press in their outstanding debts, or suffer law costs, and consequent loss of credit themselves.

A disregard of this notice will be sure to entail costs, and difficulty upon the parties concerned, ☞ as No Forbearance can be granted beyond the time already indicated.

JAMES DEANS.
R. T. GRAY.

Madoc, November 24th, 1866.

To Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the ALLOWANCE OF ROAD on part of Lot No. 24 in the Fifth Concession, in lieu of land taken for the new County Road.

WILLIAM FOX.

Madoc, Nov. 12 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
MADOC.

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT,
BELLEVILLE.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the luwest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c &c.

OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, December 8, 1866.

ASHES	$4,75 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
„ (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,35 @$1,40. Spring Wheat, $1,20@$1,25.
Barley, 45c@50c. Rye, 50c@. Peas, 60@.
Oats, 30c@. Potash, $4,75.

SOLITUDE.

Hail, Solitude! thou pensive queen
Of placid brow and modest mien,
The sages' theme thou dost inspire,
And tunest afresh the Muses' lyre.
The perfumed breeze of morn is thine,
When dew-bent roses blushing shine;
When in the verdant grove is heard
The warbling of the tuneful bird;
And while meridian sunbeams shed
Their lustre round each mountain head,
Thou, in the woodland calm retreat,
Freed from hard toil and noontide heat,
Now reign'st in bright array supreme,
Pondering o'er some fitful dream.
But chief when evening scenes decay,
And the dim landscape fades away,
When the deafening noise of daily life,
And the clamour loud of bitter strife,
Are lull'd to rest, and nought is heard,
Not e'en the song of the warbling bird,
Save the music soft of the limpid stream,
As it wanders along in the moon's pale beam;
Thine is the evening's soft decline,
And this sweet hour of musing thine.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

More than a year had passed without news of the wanderer, and the inhabitants of Leascombe began to lose all hope. The father was half inclined to think that his son might have taken offence at some word or expression in Sophy's letters; or that, as changeable as he was violent, he had again sought other affections. None would allow that it could be possible for any evil to have happened to him. The mind of man is not easily disposed to look at the worst side of events. Some natures there may be so constituted as to paint everything in black; but such were none at Leascombe. Sir Edward himself always thought that Harry had sailed on some fresh voyage, or that he had gone up the country, or entered into some foreign service. He never supposed for one moment that tempest or battle had deprived him of his son. Lady Templeton grieved in silence, said little, but hoped on ever. Sophy, though anxious and sometimes terrified, lived still in hope, and pursued her studies with avidity.

The society of Mrs Desmond, her reading, and her own natural character, had made of the humble Sophy a thorough gentlewoman. In thought and feelings she had always been so; but there is a certain refinement and polish never acquired but by constant association with the high-bred and highly-educated.

Sophy in her secret heart had many painful misgivings about the prodigal son. She set too little store by her own powers of fascination, to believe herself capable of enchaining permanently the affections of any man. She believed that William Harvey had taken more than a fancy to her—a very sincere affection; but she thought it quite possible he might change. At other times she had more hope on this point, but more firm hope on another. She traced a strange similarity in the fortunes of her father and her lover, and at length allowed herself to believe that perhaps some fate similar to that of her dear parent had befallen the young man. His last letter had been so cheerful, so hopeful, so affectionate, it was scarcely possible to think that in so short a time he had forgotten one he had entertained any real affection for.

It was early in May, and the breakfast-parlour was laid out, awaiting its several guests. Mrs. Desmond and Sophy came down first, then Mrs. Lester, and a few minutes later Sir Edward and Lady Templeton. It was a charming morning, the trees were all in bud, many flowers were in bloom, and the sun shone serenely on the lawn and park. The window was open, and the perfumed fragrance of morning came in, with still an odour of the sea-breeze, though the sea was five miles distant. The breakfast was instantly brought in, and Mrs. Desmond, as usual, took the place of honour to pour out the tea.

'How long is it now, Miss Lester,' said Sir Edward, 'since you heard from my dear boy?' This was a question the father generally asked about twice a week.

'It is now, Sir Edward, nearly fourteen months,' replied Sophy gently. He was scarcely conscious how often the same question had been similarly replied to.

'It is a long, long time,' he continued. 'Would we could have some news!'

'I would we could!' echoed the mother with a deep sigh. There was a slight pause, and then there was a rustling at the door.

'Come in,' said Sir Edward simultaneously with the hurried entrance of the butler. 'What is it, Markham?' asked Sir Edward.

'A foreign letter, sir, for Miss Lester,' replied the butler in a low voice, and with some emotion. He was a servant who had been fifteen years in the family when Master Henry was born. All rose with one accord, and Sophy took the letter with a trembling hand.

'From Mr. Henry, sir?' said the butler respectfully.

'I believe so, Markham,' replied Sir Edward in a trembling voice.

'Yes, Markham,' said Miss Lester.

'Thank you, sir—thank you, miss,' replied the butler, quite proud of the confidence; and then he retired.

'It is a very long letter,' said Sophy, blushing at the first words; 'may I just glance over it?'

'Of course, my dear girl. I am too happy to see his handwriting—God bless him!'

'Am coming home'—said Sophy, attempting to read aloud; but her voice trembled, and at length she said nervously: 'I cannot read it. Mrs. Desmond will be kind enough.'

'Certainly, my dear,' replied the sister; and she began carefully and slowly to read the long letter. It told all that had happened, save the name of the rescued sailor. It finished thus:—

'I am coming home, my dear Sophy, an altered man; not altered so far as you are concerned, but in many things. I do not suppose that my conduct or position will be much changed, but I hope to avoid many faults into which I have fallen in the course of my life. My terrible position in the schooner Ganges, headed by a murderer, whom my hasty temper brought me into contact with, brought home to me a lesson I shall not easily unlearn. I hope it may benefit me all the days of my life. God bless you! Perhaps I bring you news you little expect.'

'He means, I suppose,' said Sir Edward, 'that he will now own his family, and end this unfortunate separation.'

'O Heaven! if he meant something else,' cried Mrs. Lester wildly.

'What, my dear madam?' asked the baronet kindly.

'If he meant that the rescued sailor was my poor long-lost husband,' she began.

'It is quite possible,' said Sir Edward, musing.

'Do you think so?' asked Sophy timidly.

'I think the tone of his letter such, that this explanation is more likely to be correct than mine.'

'But, my dear mother, such a surprise would kill you,' faltered Sophy.

'No, my dear,' cried Mrs. Lester; 'it is only grief that is fatal—joy never kills.'

'Then, my dear mother, it is true!' half shrieked Sophy. 'It is true. Hear the rest: "Break it gently to your mother; but tell her that she may bless the day she met me, for I bring her home her husband, her own true, loving husband, whom, by the mercy of God, I have rescued from his seventeen years' imprisonment on a distant island of the South Seas.'

'My God!' was all the widow—widow no longer—could say.

'Wonderful indeed,' said the baronet. 'Mrs. Lester, I congratulate you on your happiness. But in your own joy forget not us. I think my boy is coming home very well disposed to be all we could wish. He has perhaps not made up his mind to seek us, but I do not think he will avoid a meeting.'

'My dear sir, will you leave all to me?' said Sophy earnestly. 'I think I could manage him better than anybody. Nay, I am sure of it: let me at least try.'

'I trust wholly in you, Miss Lester—we all trust in you. Command—we obey. Restore to us our son, our hope, and our gratitude is illimitable.'

'And my husband is to be restored to me!' began Mrs. Lester, beside whom her daughter was sitting.

'Yes, mamma; but do not excite yourself. You are not strong; and you must try to be well by the time he comes home.'

'He does not mention any particular time, I think I remarked?' said the baronet, who was anxious to read the letter himself, although too well-bred to exhibit such desire in any direct manner.

'Pray, read it yourself, sir; I have perused it rather hurriedly. Never mind,' she added blushing, 'the first few lines—it's all nonsense about me.'

'The simple truth, so far as it describes your charms and your character. I hope and believe it is equally so as regards his own estimation of your worth,' said the baronet emphatically. He then eagerly devoured the letter, presently taking his wife aside, and reading it over to her; while Sophy and her mother, folded in each other's arms, talked anxiously of him who had been as it were raised from the dead.

'Come, come!' said Mrs. Desmond suddenly: 'no one has taken any breakfast, which is neither wise nor prudent. I insist on everybody sitting down and doing justice to my fragrant tea and new eggs. You must all be well and strong to hail the return of Harry and his father-in-law.'

This well-timed speech brought them back to a little reason, and the breakfast proceeded. The rest of the day was spent in commenting on the letter.

Two days later, another came. It was brief and definite. William Harvey, as he still styled himself, had arrived in England. His ship required his presence for forty-eight hours; but after that he would be free, and would bring Mr. Lester down to Newton-Alnway.

'To Newton-Alnway of course,' said Sophy; 'of course he thinks us there. You leave all to me. Well, mamma, you and I must set out to-night for the village and our old house for a couple of days. Ask me no questions. There shall be no delay; no, not the delay of an hour. But I must have a talk with him first. I will then bring him here. I answer for it.'

'God bless you!' said Lady Templeton.

'Act as you will,' added Sir Edward.

'Then, please, sir, let us have the carriage at once. Let it then be sent every morning to wait for us at the Little Red Cow above our village, and I promise to be here in little more than an hour after he arrives.'

(*To be concluded next week.*)

VARIETIES.

Why is the letter D a great reformer?—Because it makes men mend.

"Look well before you leap," is very good advice in its way; but how can sickly-looking people follow it?

A gentleman lately heard a man gravely inform two comrades that a 74-pounder is a cannon that sends a pound ball exactly seventy-four miles.

An American editor, writing of a contemporary, says, "His intellect is so dense that it would take the auger of common sense longer to bore into it than it would to bore through Mont Blanc with a boiled carrot."

Lord Buckingham was [illegible] at [illegible] Mr. Grub was requested [illegible]g. He begged [illegible] excused, urging that he knew not what to sing. "Sing 'I'd be a butterfly,'" suggested the nobleman.

If you have great talents, industry will strengthen them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiency.

Every day brings its own duties and carries them along with it; and they are as waves broken on the shore, many like them coming after.

"Papa," said a little boy, "ought the master to flog me for what I did not do?"—"Certainly not, my boy," replied the father. "Well," replied the little fellow, "he did to-day when I didn't do my sum."

The American papers record the death, at Philadelphia, of Mr. Charles Alexander, the oldest journalist in the United States. He purchased and used, when a young man, the old printing-office and type and presses belonging to the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.

The Prince of Wales has abandoned the razor, and has announced his intention to wear his beard for the future in the patriarchal fashion.

A Paris journal states that at the beginning of this century five children were the maximum offspring of marriages in France; the present average is three children for the whole of France, and two for Paris.

A gentleman had taken his little son to a Christmas pantomime. Sometime afterwards he took him to one of the Ritualist churches. As the "green and gilded" priests advanced to the chancel, the little boy eagerly exclaimed, "Papa, papa, where is the clown?"

Since the reduction of one-half in the tariff for despatches over the Atlantic cable there has been a large increase in the business, and the receipts continue to average nearly £1,000 a day.

A Wonderful Salve.—"I once," said a Yankee mountebank, "met a man who made nerve and bone all-healing salve. He was an enterprising kind of fellow, so he thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail, and applied some to the stump. A new tail grew on immediately. He then applied some to the piece of the tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

ec. 5.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, ng the British Navy yards. He is re- where with courtesy, and afforded every acility to compare English navy yard with our own.

n Times, in an editorial article of this ly agrees with the policy of the Presi- nited States set forth in his message clares that the Alabama claims ought to romptly and amicably. It expresses that the whole matter was not compro- ius disposed of at a much earlier date ent.

nester Examiner follows the Times and early and satisfactory settlement of the ms. It believes the popular voice is vour of an amicable adjustment.

vo more regiments of troops and a com- neers have been ordered to leave imme- land.

of Admiralty have ordered three iron- ome fleet to sail for the Irish coast.

o Post demands of the government a ation into the Fenian organization in in what manner the depots of arms in elsewhere are guarded.

. 7.—The purposes and proceedings of monopolize the attention of the Irish

odge of Orangemen have held a meet- an earnest call for all members of the rt the government in its endeavours to

7.—All the depots of arms in th guards. The ex- among the Irish population ren- utions necessary.

Fenian troubles in Ireland are evi- g still more alarming, as it is reported at in addition to the troops already cavalry regiments have been ordered iately for the scene of disturbance.

e Times in an editorial article this that the Fenians have been fairly d that it would be madness on their a rising. Cardinal Cullen has issue g the Irish people to obedience to the oidance of all secret societies.

ontinuo, and more artillery will leave n.

Dec. 8.—In spite of the repeated de- ve been made on all sides, the Scots- terates the statement that there has the British cabinet, and insists that Chancellor of the Exchequer, had esign his post unless the government rm bill liberal in its provisions. The ver, adds that Lord Derby yielded to and thus made for a more liberal art of his administration, and by this rial crisis was avoided.

—The French officers held their fare- ith the Pope yesterday.

rance this morning asserts that Max- graphed to some of the physicians mpress Carlotta to meet him at Gib ddle of December.

at the French government has sent atches to the United States govern- he Mexican question.

nour current that M. Moustier will position in the cabinet of the Em-

s been sentenced by the court in ed for forgery, to ten years' impris-

Dec. 6.—Despatches received here e that the insurgents had blown up at 2,000 Turks had lost their lives

LONDON, Dec. 7.—There is a rumour circulating here and on the continent that the Czar of Russia has invited France and England to take some measures by which the three governments may arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to affairs in Candia.

—The Egyptian council has passed an address eulogising the officials of the Viceroy of Egypt for their zeal, courage and ability in subduing the Candian revolt.—Despatches from Candia state that the Cretans are submitting to the power of the Turks, all means of further resistance having been exhausted. The report that the Cretans had blown up a convent garrisoned by Turkish troops is confirmed, but the loss of life among the Turks was small.

PARIS, Dec 7.—It is said that France will send a note couched in strong terms to the Government at Athens (Greece), to put a stop to its intrigues in the East, and especially in the island of Candia.

Fenian Items.

The New York Times of Thursday last week asserts that Stephens is still in the United States, and that the agents of the British government have created a needless alarm as to the intended outbreak in Ireland, and purposely circulated stories about his secret departure in order to create a false impression.

It is supposed in New York that several privateers are already being fitted out to prey on British commerce the moment the anticipated troubles in Ireland begin. A telegram from New Orleans reports that the fast Clyde built blockade runner Heroine, has been purchased and is fitting out there for a similar purpose, but, of course, the Fenian leaders profess to know nothing about it.

The N. Y. Times, on the 7th inst, published a long address "to the sincere members of the Fenian Brotherhood at home and abroad," from F. F. Millen. The writer, who describes himself as a Fenian of nearly seven years' standing, starts with the declaration that he feels it his painful duty to lay before them the reasons that have forced him to the conclusion that "James Stephens, the present head of our national organization, is not only no good man, but that he is a political humbug, if not a cheat and a rascal besides." Millen was formerly President of the Military Council of the organization appointed in Ireland by the C. O. before his arrest, and was elected provisional C. O. I. R. while Stephens was in prison, and therefore had full opportunity of studying the character of the "boss," whom he paints as insolent, incompetent and selfish, and not sincere in his professions of patriotism; a tyrant who cares for himself first, and for nobody else afterwards. Stephens told Millen that "if Ireland were free to-morrow, he would not live in it; he would go to the South of France!" and the writer thinks that the likeliest place he will turn up in soon, and not on the green fields of his native land. Millen concludes by predicting that "Stephens' attempt at a rising at home this year—if he makes one at all—will be an ignominious failure, not for the want of good men and true, to do and dare all that brave ones can for their country, but for the want of proper military direction, of which Stephens has wilfully and knowingly deprived the 'men in the gap.' Stephens will probably turn up in the 'South of France,' and leave few brave spirits to their doom at the tender mercies of the British law." Millen, however, bids his countrymen not despair, but to keep up their organization and watch for the time when "England's difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity."

The New York World of Dec. 10 has the following:—"Lieut. Lawler, formerly of the 9th Connecticut regiment, who has been imprisoned in Ireland as a Fenian, has arrived at Norwich, Conn. having been sent home by the British government. He reports that there are 50,000 well armed and well drilled Fenians in Ireland who are determined to strike for liberty by the 1st of January. He will soon return to Ireland to assist in the revolution there."

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports unusual activity among Fenians in the way of reconstructing, organizing, &c. Several boxes of new uniforms arrived yesterday for distribution to the troops in this vicinity.

At a Fenian meeting in Chicago on Saturday night, nearly 800 men enlisted in the army of the Irish republic.

The Roberts Fenian "Senate" met at their headquarters in New York on the 7th inst. The session was held with closed doors, but it was understood that the senate was called together for the purpose of taking action in regard to the situation of the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of death in Canadian jails. The Acting Secretary of War, Gen. Spear, was called into the session for the purpose of giving his opinion as to the advisability of rescuing the prisoners, and although the conference was secret on this important point, it is understood that his military knowledge and experience would lead him to oppose an invasion at the present juncture.—The senate resolved itself into sub-committees, with the avowed intention and determination of visiting immediately the principal cities of the United States to personally superintend the grand movement now going on with such terrible earnestness against Canada.

The London Globe hints at a serious difficulty between England and the United States, if the latter fail to maintain absolute neutrality in Fenian matters.

The following Fenian prisoners,—R. B. Lynch, John McMahon, Wm. Slavin, Wm. Hayden, and Daniel Whalen,—who were to have been executed on Thursday, the 13th inst., were respited, by an Order in Council, to the 13th of March next.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamer Queen, which sailed to-day, had 300 passengers, mostly males, and supposed to be Fenians.

THE RELATIONS OF THE U. S. AND FRANCE.—Washington, Dec. 8.—The President is displeased with the tenor of Napoleon's reply to the telegram from the state department, calling upon him to fulfil his promise and withdraw his troops from Mexico in instalments. The cabinet, with one exception is understood to side with the President. It is considered, however, doubtful whether any further remonstrance will be made, and the probabilities are that the French Emperor will be allowed to have his own way. Indirectly it is hinted that Napoleon's action in refusing to withdraw was mainly because of what he regards a violation of the pledge of neutrality or non-interference on our part, his position being that by the arrest of Ortega and the despatch of Gen. Sherman and other objectionable movements, our pledge of neutrality was broken, and therefore the compact is withdrawn, and rendered null and void.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—The Governor General left here this afternoon at three o'clock en route to New York, where he will embark on the Scotia.

Sir John Michel was sworn in as Administrator of the government at four o'clock.

About fifteen tons of specimens from the Geological Department are to be sent this week to the Paris exhibition. Drs. Hunt and Richardson are to have charge of the department. Sir W. Logan will also be present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Sir Frederick W. Bruce, the British minister, and the Count De Montholon, minister from France, find reasons to complain of the President's message.

Dec. 10.—There is the best authority for saying that the President has positively determined not to interfere in the case of Jeff Davis by ordering his release on parole, but that he will remain where he is until arrangements can be made for his trial, some time in the ensuing spring.

The proposition for supplanting the governments at the South, and making territories of the States, is assuming shape, and there is no doubt that the measure will be pushed forward and through without delay.

J. H. Surratt, one of Booth's alleged accomplices in the assassination of President Lincoln was recognised recently, while serving in the Papal army. He was arrested, but made his escape for a time. He was re-arrested at Alexandria, Egypt, and will soon be sent back to the United States.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

☞ TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*With the present Number the Fourth Year of our Publication terminates. Such Subscribers as have forgotten how Time flies, are requested to pay up their arrears promptly.*

THE GOLD MINE.

The advent of the 10th of December—the day fixed for the purchase of the Richardson Mine by the Boston company—was awaited here with considerable curiosity. The announcement that the purchasers were on their way here, was preceded by a report that the whole of the purchase money was already deposited in one of the banks at Belleville, and that the affair might consequently be considered as settled. Nevertheless there were some incredulous individuals to be found, who were ready to back their opinions, in true sporting style, by bets of various descriptions. They were ready to stake—no particularly big "pile,"—but chiefly "drinks" and "the oysters"—that the purchasers would not come; or that if they did come, that they wouldn't bring the money—or its worth—with them; or that in some way, when it came to the point, the money would not be paid down. For the fun of the thing, the bets of course were taken. Well, the wealthy speculators were expected on Friday night; and by Saturday it was pretty generally known that they had not made their appearance, and the incredulous were correspondingly triumphant. But early on the eventful Monday morning, the news that they had arrived overnight, accompanied by a wealthy ex-Californian, circulated freely, and put a very promising appearance upon the face of the affair generally. The stage to the mine was engaged by the party for the day, and its return in the evening, and the news it would bring, was looked forward to with all the interest that could be imagined. By post time, every one that cared to make an inquiry, was aware that there was a hitch of some kind—the gold mine had *not* changed hands, and the purchase money was not paid over!—The incredulous were on the broad grin—the whole thing was a "fizzle," just as they had predicted! and gold-mining in Madoc was done for.—It is not quite so bad as that, yet, however. The purchasers required satisfaction from the seller that he could give a good title; and though it may naturally be supposed that plenty of time had elapsed for that point to have been settled, it appears that it had not been attended to. That at least is what may be called the semi-official explanation of the state of suspense in which the matter is at present involved.—It is understood that $300 in gold was offered to Mr. Richardson to bind the bargain—and that he was inclined to take the money at first, but that such a step was objected to by those who have a part interest with him in the mine. Mr. Richardson went to Belleville the next day, but on his arrival there, with other parties concerned, it was found that the representative of the company intending to purchase, had not waited for them, but had left by train on Monday night. The popular belief seems to be that the want of funds to complete the purchase is really at the bottom of this mysterious state of affairs; but those who have had a hand in the negotiations so far, have not quite lost all faith that the transaction will yet have a satisfactory termination. There are rumours of other and larger offers for the mine; but we shall for the present content ourselves with merely alluding to them, without wasting space in recording them at length.

The question naturally arises—Will this check have a tendency to extinguish the gold fever altogether? We think not. Although the news of the non-completion of the purchase was well-known in Belleville by Saturday, there were more arrivals of strangers in Madoc that day than ever before; and the stage came in quite full again on Thursday night. The fact is, so many men who have had experience in other gold-diggings have been reported to have expressed a favourable opinion of the indications of this locality, that we expect a good many more old miners will not be content until they have personally inspected the Madoc Gold Region.—Mr. Robert Cooper, of this township, who spent several years in California, and who has been engaged, since the discovery of the Richardson Mine, in a somewhat extensive search for gold prospects in Madoc, informed us, this week, that he thinks very highly of them. The general formation of the land in Madoc does not, however, remind him of the districts in California which he visited, and for that reason he did not earlier think of the probability of gold being found here in paying quantities.

We have not heard of any more discoveries of gold this week; and we learn that the "North Hastings" local company have suspended operations for the season.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, December 10.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, Deputy Reeve; and S. Reed, W. Blair, and J. Tassie, Councillors.

A petition was presented, requesting, on account of the bad state of the road leading from the village to McDade's Corners, and the insufficient amount of statute labour in Canniff's road-beat to put it in good repair, that the village division might be extended to Mc Dade's corners.—Granted.

Petitions for tavern licenses were received from Chancey Nichols, for a first-class hotel in the village; from Francis Conlin, for the tavern erected near Richardson's Mine; and from L. D. Godfrey, for a tavern to be erected in the village: and for a license to sell liquor by the glass, from Andrew Wright.—Referred to committee.

J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, presented a report stating that Mullett's Bridge had been thoroughly repaired by John Muirorait for the sum of $26, and also that the bridge near Smallfield's had been repaired.—Adopted.

Jacob Wannamaker and C. Hobson were allowed two days' statute labour, each, for work done by them in fixing up Hobson's bridge.

An application from W. McCallum, to have the amount charged against him in the Collector's roll, for Mr. Carpenter's house on lot 20 in the 6th concession, remitted, was referred to committee.

Certificates for compensation for sheep killed by dogs were presented as follows:—C. Ketcheson, $3; Peter Young, for one ewe and a blooded ram, $11; W. Blair, $3; and John R. Long, for a sheep and a lamb, $8;—and ordered to be paid.

Applications were made by the following, to have the amounts charged against them on the Assessors' roll, for dogs, corrected: J. Richardson, A. Smallfield, M. McBeath, A. Bartlett, M. Harvey, P. Gillen, W. Rolland, W. McGinnis, John Blair, and James McCance.—Granted.

The account of B. Vankleeck, for $5, for provisions supplied to the Widow Murphy by order of the Council, was ordered to be paid.

A great part of the sitting of the Council was occupied in considering numerous applications to have claims for back taxes struck off.—The careless manner in which some of the Collectors' rolls of previous years were kept is the cause of much trouble and loss of time to many persons who have paid their taxes regularly: and the disgraceful! dilapidated condition of some of the rolls, and the loss of others, render it no slight task for the Council to rectify these errors:—and in some cases, loss to the township is the result.—A resolution was carried allowing A. King $30, in full of all claims upon the Council, for loss sustained by him on account of some land which had been sold for unpaid taxes.—These taxes were paid by him in the year for which the Collector's roll is missing.

An application from parties interested was presented, asking that the allowance of road between lots 10 and 11 in the sixth concession might be opened, the dead road running through lot 12 not being fit for travel.—The Township Surveyor was instructed to examine the two lines of road, and report to a future meeting of the Council.

John Rennie applied for a remission of his taxes on the houses recently burnt.—The Collector was instructed not to collect $2 57 cents, as begged.

The question of paying taxes or not, what to apply the tax Fund, was brought up by A. Vamobler presenting his account for $5 therefor.—The Reeve believed the fees ought to be paid out of the tax, but as there was some doubt on the point he would ask the opinion of the Clerk of the Peace, when he went down to the County Council—and the question of payment of these fees lies over for the time being.

Sundry small accounts were presented and ordered to be paid.

Council adjourned till Monday next.

Rome and Madoc.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—As the present position of Madoc very nearly resembles that of Rome at the time when Julius Cæsar, after a long career of iniquity, advanced the plea of repentance as a reason why the Romans should again elevate him to the Consulship,—I think a speech made by Cicero Africanus might be digested by the Madoc people with advantage.—You will see that I have simply used the words Madoc and Madocians for Rome and Romans.

"Open your ears, O Madocians, and put on your spectacles that you may read.—Can it be possible, degenerate people, that you intend again to elevate to the highest position in the community this man who has proved himself incapable of filling the lowest? For, in what respect has he shown, by his acts, that he is deserving of honour at our hands? Has he lightened our burdens? I appeal to yourselves, citizens, if your taxes are not heavier each succeeding year! Has he constructed public works? His only monument is the *Via Madocia*, and how that is built you yourselves know well! Has he borne himself as becomes the first citizen of this Republic, when his character for honesty was assailed? He has not even ventured upon a defence! but, relying on the credulity of some, and on the influence he possesses over others through fear or the hope of reward, he is willing to believe that you will consider crimes which would consign an ordinary citizen to the dungeon to be in his case virtues; and in this he is supported by the Priesthood. But are these the acts of a virtuous man——To use for his private purposes, the money

voted by the State to purchase Seed Grain for such of you as were unable to do so through failure of your crops! To ruin and drive into exile the man through whose influence he was raised from obscurity! To open the letters entrusted to him for delivery to friends in distant countries by private citizens—many of whom were in poor circumstances—and appropriate the contents for himself! To make use of the signatures of such amongst you as are known to be wealthy, for the purpose of raising money to cover losses in his commercial ventures! To constitute himself above the law, and give to the Priests a spurious authority to perform marriages, keeping the money which should belong to the State for his own use? What say you, citizens? How much longer shall he abuse our patience? Can our State find no better man to represent her? Are we so far degenerate, that we must needs proclaim to the world that we believe Julius Cæsar to be innocent, well knowing him to be guilty!—for such use he will make of your weakness in electing him. No, Madocians, by your conduct at the polls, say that this thing shall not be, and that this generation of Madocians are worthy of the privileges of citizenship."

When Cicero indignantly thundered forth the above in the Senate, he might almost have been supposed to have had Madoc in view. It is, I think, applicable, and I shall feel obliged if you can find room for it. Those curious in such matters will find the remainder of this magnificent oration in Cicero's Works, edited by Tullus Hostilius. Yours, &c.,

NEMO.

THE FIRST COLD SNAP.—At seven o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, the mercury in the thermometer, stood at two degrees below zero in this village.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that George Fox, jr., son of Mr. G. Fox, of lot 18 in the fifth Concession of Madoc, met with his death recently by being accidentally drowned in a canal, somewhere in the State of Michigan. His remains were brought home for interment this week.

At a meeting of the "North Hastings Gold and Tin Mining Co." held lately, the first report was presented to the shareholders. The Chairman, John Hill, Esq., congratulated the meeting upon the prosperous condition of the Co., evidenced by the fact that the report recommended that a dividend of 50 per cent. be declared, to be paid out of the capital. He also thought that in a short time they must find gold, as they were rapidly getting through their silver. Quartz had also been found near the mine, but whether left there by the shareholders in their visits, or brought there by the workmen, appeared uncertain. — The Secretary, Stout Brigham, Esq., said that he had communicated with Her Majesty the Queen upon the subject of her claim to the gold they hoped to find, and he was happy to inform the meeting that her reply was eminently satisfactory: she gave up all claim, merely stipulating that the first nugget should be sent her, to be carefully preserved in the British Museum.—The Treasurer, Brian O'Linn, Esq., stated that their Consulting Engineer, Prof. Loamgneiss, having recommended the purchase of the Richardson Mine, he had entered into negotiations to that end. These, however, were broken off, in consequence of the demand by the proprietors of that mine of the sum of One Dollar to bind the bargain. Considering this demand a direct blow to the credit of the Co., he had declined any further business with the parties. He might say that the price offered by the Co. was $...0,000.—In reply to a question, the Treasurer stated that the amount of funds on hand was three York shillings.—This being the whole of the public business, it was moved by a Director, who doubtless had an eye to business—he being in the cake line—"that as is usual in the management of public companies the Directors dine together once a week," expenses to be carried to contingencies. We are glad to say that no one seconded this proposal, the Chairman stating that he for one was determined to oppose anything like mal-appropriation of the funds committed to their charge. He would, however, suggest that as the capital of the Co. was now reduced to three York shillings, a Committee should be formed to effect a contract with Mr. Moon for cocktails all round, keeping within that figure. This was agreed to, and Mr. Moon met the proposal in his usual liberal manner. They "liquored." Mr. Moon, however, was overheard to remark "that he wished with all his heart that some of that Company would soon strike gold," a sentiment in which we feel sure all must join.—*Communicated.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC, that they are required by law to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Twenty-fourth Day of DECEMBER instant: at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, Noon,

for the purpose of nominating

A Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors,

to Represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

And further Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Election of the above Municipal Officers will be held at the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the Seventh Day of JANUARY next. The Polls will be Opened at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and finally Closed at Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, December 10, 1866.

To Whom It May Concern.

Application for Original Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at the next regular meeting for the dispatch of business, for All that Part of the Original Road Allowance not at present in use on the North Half of Lot No. 18 in the Fourth Concession, in lieu of the Road now travelled across Lot 18 in the Third Concession.

Madoc, Dec. 10, 1866. HENRY COOKE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, December 1st, 1866.

Aspin, S	McCaw, Wm
Blair, Wm (2)	Mahony, Theophilus (2)
Bacon, Robert	Murphy, Jno
Cameron, D	Morris, P H
Corrigin, Richard	Munroe, L
Comins, Henry H	Mansfield, Abraham
Dulmage, Samuel	Mottymore, Miss Moriah
Dods, Mrs	Palmer, Mrs Philemon
Davidson, Jno	Quirk, Larence
Embury, David	Roseborough, Wm
Eager, Mrs Elizabeth	Stockwell, Esther
Farril, David	Smylid, Jno (2)
Fowler, Amos	Stout, Samuel
Gunsolus, Andrew	Whalon, Jno
C H Gardiner, M D	Wescot, S H
Gillen, Margaret A	White, Jno
Hyland, Edward	Woods, Jos
Johnson, O B	Vandewaters, Stephen
Globe Correspondent (2)	Young, Mrs Martha
French, E B	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned:

Con. 1,—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5,—South half 12; Con. 6,—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN by the Undersigned to Purchase from ELIZABETH, the widow of JAMES ROBINSON, of Madoc, a NOTE for SIXTEEN Dollars, dated some time in May, 1865, and payable six months thereafter,—the said Note having been paid by me in March, 1866.

Madoc, Dec. 5, 1866. THOMAS ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN to Purchase a NOTE for THIRTY Dollars, payable by the late SENECA RIDER to SAMUEL McCONKEY or Bearer, and dated August, 1863.—said Note having been LOST or STOLEN from my possession. MAHALIA JANE VINCENT.

Madoc, Dec. 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES of last Session of Parliament are now ready at this Office for delivery to the qualified Magistrates of the County.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Hastings.

Belleville, 27th Nov., 1866.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
MADOC.

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at

TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else) AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1866.

ASHES	$4,75 ₩ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00 @ $1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,60 @ $1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c @ 45c
OATS	25c @ 30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	$6 @ $7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $0,00 @ $0,00. Spring Wheat, $1,50 @ $0,00. Barley, 45c @ 50c. Rye, 56 @ 60c. Peas, 60 @. Oats, 35c @. Potash, $4,75.

☞ We have only just space enough left to mention that the lecture delivered by T. C. Wallbridge, Esq., M.P.P., on the "Geology of Hastings County," was well attended, and that on its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried unanimously.

FIRST LESSONS.

Gently they floated, the snow-flakes,
Through the ethereal sea,
Falling where flowers were all wither'd,
Robing each dark, leafless tree.

Downward they came o'er the cottage,
Flecking its windows with stars,
Brightening the roof and the door-stone,
Hiding old Time's dreary scars.

Wide was the door flung in wonder,
Wide open two merry eyes,
And a rich strain of child-music
Told of its joyous surprise.

Two little feet totter'd outward,
Treading life's threshold as well,
Two tiny hands seized the treasure,
Dazzlingly white as it fell.

But oh, how cold to wee fingers,
Learn'd but in warm touch of love,
Chilling though sunlight from heaven
Streams on it pure from above.

Sweet child, life has many such lessons,
Many its joys little worth,
Cold as the snow when we grasp them,
Soil'd with the sin-stains of earth.

Above, far above the world's treasures,
Is disappointment unknown;
Beyond e'en the home of the snow-flake,
Find we true pleasure alone.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Concluded.*)

The carriage was placed at their disposal; Mr. Lester and Sophy, dressed in their village costume, entered it, and drove down to Alnway. The cottage was inhabited by old friends, who readily gave it up for a week. Sophy was quite happy in her old home once more, although she felt she should never like again the drudgery she had once submitted to with so much complacency. But she was glad to renew her acquaintance with the sea, to see her old friends the children, and to talk with some of her young companions, now hard-working fisherwomen. Still, nothing drew her thoughts away from those who were coming; and it was with a wildly beating heart she saw, on the morning of the second day, two men descending the pathway to the house. They moved slowly, for one was obligded to lean on the other for support.

'My husband!—my wife!' was one cry, and the long-separated pair were folded in a trembling embrace.

'My dear Sophy!' said William Harvey, with a fond and happy smile, kissing her sailor-like on both cheeks. 'What a beautiful woman you have become!'

'You are only a little darker, and a little more manly,' replied she trembling.

'My dear girl!' exclaimed Mr. Lester; 'but let this brave young man say his say to you, for to him we owe all under God's blessing.'

'We owe more than we can ever repay,' added the wife gently; 'but come in and sit down, my husband. I cannot stand.' The long-separated pair entered the cottage, leaving the lovers on the outer bench.

'And now, my dear friend,' began Sophy, after ten minutes had passed, 'now that we have spoken of ourselves, let us think of others. During your absence, my mother's illness compelled me to leave this place. We went to live in a family, where we have remained ever since. They have been very kind to us, and take a deep interest in our welfare. They made me promise to bring you to them at once. Besides, the owners of this house want to come back again. Will you oblige me, William, and do all I ask of you for one day?'

'For one day, and every day!' exclaimed, William eagerly.

'Then do not let my friends wait longer,' said Sophy. 'Come, mamma, let us go home.'

'Are you not at home?' said Mr. Lester curiously.

'No papa. We left this because the sea air was too keen for mamma; but you will like our other home better still. Mamma will tell you all about it as we walk. Let us make haste, because we promised to lose no time, you know.' And she took William's arm, and pressed on first. 'O William!' she said tenderly, 'what a blessing it is to find both one's parents alive! What a blessing to have a kind father and mother!'

'It is,' replied he with a sigh.

'You sigh, William dear,' she added; 'have you no father and mother?'

'No—that is—yes; but I am not friends with them,' faltered William.

'What! not friends with your father and mother, Willy? Why how is that? How can people be unfriendly with their father and mother? There must surely be something dredfully bad about them if their very son abandons them.'

'No, love; they are everything that is good and kind; and'——

'It is you, then, who must be a bad man!' said Sophy, gently taking away her arm. 'How can I respect a son who will not be friends with a good father and mother?'

'The fact is, my dear Sophy,' exclaimed William eagerly, 'it is simply that our tempers are different. We could not agree; we had a quarrel.'

'And do you mean to keep it up, William—a quarrel with your father and mother?' asked Sophy gravely.

'One cannot argue with you; but I will explain all, and leave you to judge me. By your advice I will be guided.' And here William Harvey told his story, calmly and dispassionately, without disclosing his name, but with scrupulous regard for truth, and rather for than against his father. So animated did he become, that he never remarked that for ten minutes he had been standing still, restrained from advancing by the gentle pressure of Sophy's arm. 'And now, my beloved,' said he fondly, 'what would you have me do? Command: I will obey.'

'I will have you, Henry Templeton, step with me into your father's carriage, and drive "home"—to your own home, and my home, where your parents are waiting for you with an impatience you can readily understand!'

'Henry Templeton! you know my name; you have been living in my father's house; your home is my home!' said the young man wildly.

'Within a few months of your departure, I became the inmate of Leascombe Park, as companion to your widowed sister; the handwriting of your letters did the rest. They have read them all, Henry,' said the young girl, now as timid as a child.

'Then let us go,' cried the young man—'let us go and ask their blessing.' And he leaped into the carriage, which, in twenty minutes, swept them up the broad avenue of the park, to stop only at the door of the hall.

Markham was standing there. Sir Edward and Lady Templeton were too much moved to come to meet them; but the servants raised such a clamour, that they knew all was right; and in one minute more, the hope of Leascombe was embraced by his mother, while one warm pressure of the hand was sufficient explanation between father and son. That was the only reference ever made to their estrangement.

'God bless you, my dear father!' said Henry, when he saw that Mrs. Desmond, Sophy, and her mother, had left the room. 'I know not how to thank you.'

'For what, my boy? How the fellow has got himself burnt and tanned! But speak, Harry.'

'For your kindness to Sophy—to Miss Lester. I hope that'——

'What, my boy?'

'She is not here in any menial capacity?'

'She is here as my sister in heart, and as one who I hope will soon be my sister-in-law,' said Mrs Desmond, returning with Sophy beautifully and simply dressed.

Henry stood still, overwhelmed with very natural amazement. 'What!' said he, turning away to hide his deep emotion—'is this my punishment?'

'Harry, my boy,' exclaimed his father quickly, 'we discovered, during your absence, that you had selected her as your future bride, and we thought we should please you by making her the companion of your sister. Miss Lester has done us the honour to reside with us almost ever since you set out on your journey.'

'How to thank you,' replied Henry deeply moved. 'I know not.'

'To begin, let us sit quietly down to breakfast, Master Harry. I have myself seen to the domestic affairs this morning, and I expect you to do justice to it. Breakfast is waiting, and Markham is getting fidgetty.'

And so they sat down to their morning meal with very different feelings from those of the last few years. Henry was bewildered. The whole was like a wild fantastic dream, but he felt most keenly all his father's kind and generous conduct. He considered his reception, and the explanation about Sophy, delicate in the extreme. That day the future of the young man was decided. The conduct of his parents completely upset all his preconceived notions. He felt how wrong he had been to yield to a momentary fit of passion; and he promised to himself, and kept his promise, that he would never again give way to sudden impulses.

Sir Edward managed the young man's return to the navy by the assistance of his old friend the captain of the frigate. This was done at Henry's own wish and gratified his father, as an evidence of his son's anxious desire to please him. Henry then obtained leave of absence to be married, and Sophy became his wife. At the peace, he retire from the service; and now, old and well stricken in years, Sir Henry and Lady Templeton have around them children and grandchildren, to whom they inculcate the useful lesson—that in this world we must never expect to have everything our own way, or think that we ourselves are always right; and that passion and impulse are very evil counsellors in a life where sometimes a minute of thought may save a whole year of misery.—*Chambers' Repository.*

VARIETIES.

Why is the letter A useful to a deaf woman?—Because it makes her hear.

Giles Tumut, being ill, was asked whether he had taken any remedy. "Not as I knows on," he replied; "but I've taken lots of physic."

A lady told her husband that she had read the "Art of Love" on purpose to be agreeable to him. "I would rather have love without art," replied he.

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," said an irate lawyer to an exasperating witness. "Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

An American newspaper, in publishing the marriage of a old man with a young girl, appends the following: "Friends will please accept this infatuation."

The Great Exhibition of 1867, is begining to frighten the Parisians. The people are frightened lest there be a famine in Paris. Unless the Government makes an effort to keep up the supply, the country people will not, and the tradesmen, it is thought, cannot.

At the Social Science meeting at Manchester, Lord Brougham read in a tolerably audible voice; but after reading about half of his paper he suddenly sat down, apparently owing to a set of false teeth getting out of order. He readjusted them, remarking, "One's teeth are troublesome from birth."

"Now, girls," said Mrs. Partington, the other day, to her nieces, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be murdered."—"Why so, aunt?" they asked. "Why, I see by the papers that we've got nearly fifteen thousand post-offices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day. The Lord have mercy on us, poor widows!" said she, stepping quickly to her looking-glass to put on her new cap.

An Aged Baby.—In almanacks and other books for titular references, B. C. is universally adopted as the initials of the phrase "Before Christ." An abstract was recently required and obtained from the office of the Registrar-General, which, after narrating the names and designations of the parents, quoted in extract, "A son named James, twelfth April, one thousand eight hundred and seven,—B.C." The certificate was repudiated, and sent back for explanation of the "B.C." It turned out that in those days sea-clerks put "B.C." as a contraction for certification that "the child was baptised before the congregation."

Strange End of a French Elopement.—M. de R——, having acquired a fortune in business, retired to a handsome property he possessed near Fontainbleau. Soon after, his daughter Julie, twenty-one years of age, was asked in marriage by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, and in spite of her opposition and avowed repugnance, the wedding took place. In the evening the bride was missed, and the result of the researches made was only to find that the groom's man, who had been a friend of the young lady's from infancy, had likewise disappeared. The father, like everyone else, believed in an elopement, and all the usual means were employed to trace the fugitives but unsuccessfully. This occurred five years ago, and M. de R——, having lately purchased some adjoining property, on which was a quarry long out of use, set some men to work, who found at the bottom of an old excavation two skeletons, which from the remains of the clothes and the jewels were recognized as the missing bride and her lover.

A Valuable Secret Lost.—Poor Jacob Snider, the inventor of the English breechloader, was buried last week, and a secret of some worth it would appear has passed out of the world with him. The Rev. C. W. Denison, in the course of his funeral oration, said that, only a few hours before his death Mr. Snider informed a friend at his bedside that he had a new secret with regard to a great principle of national defence more important than any he had yet discovered. "I will tell you the secret to-morrow," he said, "when you call to see me." When the friend called the next day, Mr. Snider was dead.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 209. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

ONDON, Dec. 13.—It has been clearly proved that steamship Bolivar, which was recently seized in Medway, was not designed for the Fenians. She ags to Colombia, and will be delivered to the t of that government as soon as possible.

ainian troubles in Ireland are increasing, and dis- tion appears to spread all over the country, not- standing the extraordinary military precautions he authorities. More troops will be sent from land during next week. In the meantime an- r regiment of artillery is to be sent to Ireland ort delay.

AX, Dec. 12.—A large number of Fenians have arked at this and other Irish ports for America.

VERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Several additional arrests of an sympathisers in Ireland are announced.

he government is on the track of a Fenian organ- on reported to exist at Hull.

he London Times, of the 14th, takes a hopeful of the troubles in Ireland, and thinks there will o serious difficulty in quelling the Fenian distur- es with the civil forces alone.

ONDON, Dec. 17.—A man has been arrested in olk, supposed to be James Stephens, the chief nizer of the Irish republic, but his identity is as ubious.—There is no truth in the reported ar- of Head Centre Stephens.

l continues quiet in Ireland.

RIS, Dec. 14.—Under the new organization, the ch army, with the usual reserves, will foot up one million two hundred and fifty thousand It is expected that such a mighty army in of peace will have no good effect. There is misgiving about the project among the thought- this city.

vices received to-day from Corea report the sh troops advancing into the interior of the try without meeting with any resistance from native troops or citizens. The war approaches mination, and the French are masters of the ion.

c. 15.—In the case of the United States claims e the French court, the U. S. were ordered to nto court, as security for the costs in case the vent against them, the sum of one hundred and million francs.—The U. S. consul remarked that legal proceedings had been instituted in France ation to the claims, there was likely to be some- more serious than mere diplomacy in the case gland, where the claims of the American gov- ent amounted to over five hundred millions.

RLIN, Dec. 14.—The government of Prussia is to send envoys to Vienna. Now that peace onie there is a determination on the part of both ia and Prussia to renew their former commer- relations. Negotiations to this end will be im- tely opened by the envoys.

e Crown Prince of Prussia has informed the that he cannot take up his residence at Hano- s desired by his Majesty, because his consort, rincess Royal of England, refuses to become the ss of a castle that once belonged to the Queen gland.

MBURG, Dec. 14.—Herr Von Savigny has in- d the President of the Senate of the free town mburg that Prussia will not tolerate the conclu- f a separate treaty of navigation with England posed by the Senate.

IE, Dec. 14.—The anticipated troubles in this consequent on the withdrawal of the French , have not occurred. The city is tranquil. The hat the Pope has any intention of leaving the City is unanimously abandoned.

rumoured in London that the temporal power Holiness the Pope has been secured by an nent made between the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

. 17.—There is some probability of the Pope ing an invitation to visit the United States.

RENCE, Dec. 17.—The King of Italy opened the al Parliament on Saturday. In his opening speech he wished Italy joy of the freedom she had gained. He said that France, faithful to her promise, had withdrawn from Rome, and that the best understanding prevailed between Italy and Napoleon. He declared he would respect the territory of the Papal States. He hoped the moderation of the Italian people, the wisdom of the Pope, and a spirit of conciliation on both sides would remove all differences, and said it was his wish that the Pope should remain independent in Rome. He concluded by referring to the great and glorious future Italy had before her, and declaring that she must, by every means, develop her resources to achieve her position as a great nation. The speech was well received by the members of the parliament.

A Succession of Fearful Colliery Explosions in England.

Hundreds of Lives Lost!

LONDON, Dec. 13—A most appalling explosion has occurred in a colliery at Barnsley, in the county of York. Over 300 dead have already been taken from the mine, and many others are still unaccounted for.

A second explosion took place in the same colliery at Barnsley while a large number of miners were trying to save the survivors of the former disaster, and 30 additional lives were lost.

This colliery contained the largest pit in this district of the country. The shaft is 270 yards deep, and the lateral works extended a distance of two miles from the bottom. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, nearly all of whom perished.

Every aid is being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted 38 dead within the space of 50 yards. A few of the unfortunate victims have been brought out alive, but badly mutilated. Engineers are of the opinion that owing to the foul air there can be no more alive in the works. If this be so over 300 human beings lie dead in the recesses of the pit.

The excitement among the families in the town is most intense and painful, and the works and vicinity have been a scene of wailing and despair all day.

A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same pit, by which 78 lives were lost.

BARNSLEY, Dec. 13—Another explosion took place in the same pit at 9 o'clock this morning while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead at the first explosion. Several officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit at the time of the second disaster, and it is feared that they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed.

LATER—Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive.

BARNSLEY, Dec. 14 (night.)—A third explosion took place at the Oaks colliery at ten o'clock this morning. There is no longer any hope for those in the pit and they must now all be dead. It is estimated that three hundred and fifty human beings in all have lost their lives by this terrible catastrophe. The mine is now on fire, and the flames have burst from the mouth of the main shaft with great violence. The work of drawing out the bodies of the dead has been suspended, and the mine is to be flooded with water. The cause of the explosion will probably remain a perpetual mystery.

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, Dec. 13 (night)—There was a fearful explosion at noon to-day at Talk O'Hill, near this town, in a coal pit belonging to the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company. Two hundred men went down into the mine this morning, of whom only thirteen have been taken out alive and they are badly injured. All the rest, it is believed, are dead. Up to the present moment forty dead bodies have been brought out of the pit. The excitement among the inhabitants is most intense.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (noon)—The awful calamities in York and Stafford have excited the most painful interest throughout the kingdom. A subscription has been opened at the Lord Mayor's office for the suffering families of the victims.

BARNSLEY, York, Dec. 15.—Three more terrific explosions occurred this morning—the first at ten minutes before five; the second at five o'clock, and the third at nine o'clock. The engineers are busily engaged flooding the pits.

Fenian Items.

The Scottish American Journal intimates that it has good authority for stating that James Stephens has not left the States for Ireland, and that he is charged by his own officers with misappropriating all the moneys recently collected.

The Chicago Tribune expresses the opinion of many intelligent persons to the effect that a candid reviewer of the whole agency of Stephens must concede that the weight of testimony proves that that individual has been engaged in destroying the Fenian plot, and placing its leaders and its men in the hands of the British government, using the money of the order for its own destruction, and for the corruption of its chosen leaders. Should Stephens be successful in this matter, says the Tribune—"successful in betraying his countrymen into the hands of the British government—while he will take high rank in the long list of those Irishmen who have proved false to their own country, he will nevertheless strike the cause of Irish freedom a more deadly blow than it has received for half a century."

REWARD FOR STEPHENS.—The following in the form of a placard was extensively circulated throughout London on the 30th ult. "Description of James Stephens, who styles himself the Head Centre of all the Fenians of Ireland—about 42 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout make, broad high shoulders, very active appearance, fair hair, bald all round top of head; wears all his beard, which is sandy, slightly tinged with gray, rather long under the chin, but slight around the jaw approaching the ears; broad forehead, tender eyes, and has a peculiar habit of closing the left eye when speaking; high cheekbones and rather good countenance, hands and feet remarkably small and well-formed. The government have offered £1,000 to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said James Stephens, and a further reward of $1,000 to any persons who shall arrest the said James Stephens. Metropolitan Police Office, Nov. 30, 1866."

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The World's Boston despatch says:—"Prominent Fenians intimate that the public have no just conception of the preparations nearly matured for aggressive measures against the English government both at home and abroad. It is stated that the Estelle is not the only Fenian privateer now roving about the seas in search of English merchantmen. The departure of this vessel has been so secretly conducted that others are expected to soon get away in the same prescribed manner. Crippling the commerce of England is an important part of the C. O. I. R.'s plan, as the news of a few weeks hence will show. Fears of the safety of the Cuba, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst, are already entertained.

[The Cuba has arrived safely at New York.]

President Roberts has written to Col. Lynch, regretting to tell him he will not be hanged,—because his death would furnish the Fenian exchequer with the necessary means to clear Canada of English authority!

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The correspondent of the Picayune writing from Vera Cruz on the 2nd inst., says:—

"The empire has just passed through a serious crisis. The bishops and clergy of this country, a few days ago, placed at the Emperor's disposal twenty-five millions of dollars for immediate use and promised a similar sum annually to enable him to keep up an army. The merchants of Mexico pledged themselves at the same time to give him ten millions annually, and on these terms he has decided upon retaining his crown and shedding the last drop of his blood in defence of the nation."

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Private advices received in Washington state that Maximilian will not accept the proposition to retain power in Mexico. He will only stay long enough to make a show of passing the government over to other hands, and leave the country under formal stipulations.

Ten thousand French troops have left the country, and 15,000 remain to embark during the winter and spring.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Municipal Election.

For the last few years, the Municipal Elections have excited but a very moderate degree of interest in Madoc. So long as, for convenience sake, a resident of the village was chosen by the Council as Reeve, and a representative of the farming interest as Deputy Reeve, it was felt that one man willing to serve as a Councillor was just as good as another. The change in the law, making both Reeve and Deputy Reeve directly elective by the general vote might, however, even under ordinary circumstances, have led to a contest this year; but the peculiar position in which the present Reeve now stands as a public man, has rendered opposition to him an imperative necessity; and Mr. Wood's determination to force himself again into office, if possible, on the strength of his past popularity, invests the approaching municipal election with much of the keen excitement which is taken in a Parliamentary election.

It is needless, at this time, to recapitulate the reasons which have induced many of Mr. Wood's former supporters to advise him to resign, and others to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent his re-election. Everybody in the Township knows the precise nature of the various accusations against him, and by this time has made up his mind whether he will oppose Mr. Wood on account of those accusations, or support him in spite of them.—Up to a very recent period, Mr. Wood has adopted the policy of entire silence on the point, except to a few persons favoured with his confidence: but while he still carefully avoids anything like a direct public denial—either written or spoken—by himself, he is now beginning to assert, privately, his entire innocence, and some of his more zealous adherents are busily engaged in misrepresenting facts, and in "explaining" what cannot be safely contradicted altogether. Like the ostrich, which, by burying its head in the sand, fancies it hides itself from its pursuers, Mr. Wood flatters himself that by asserting "I have not done such and such a thing," he will convince his hearers he has not done some other with which he has been charged: and in the same blind belief that the public are easily gulled, and are too stupid to think for themselves, he, at the last meeting of the County Council, coolly asserted that a mere formal vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair as Warden, was a "sufficient answer to the calumnies heaped up against him by his enemies."—In what light, then, is the numerously signed requisition to Mr. O'Flynn—which will be found in another column—to be considered? Are the men whose names are attached to that requisition generally known as calumniators of their neighbours or as enemies of Mr. Wood? We do not believe that there is one man amongst them who has put his name to that requisition from any feeling of petty spite, or personal animosity to Mr. Wood—not one who would not rejoice to find him able to say—"You who oppose me as no longer a fit and proper person to represent you are mistaken in your estimate of my character and acts, and I am ready publicly to prove my innocence without mystification or equivocation." If Mr. Wood cannot, or will not do this, at least let him, for the sake of decency, cease to slander his neighbours, who presume not to approve of his conduct, as calumniators and enemies.

The matter stands thus—Mr. Wood's character is under a cloud; and he has said in effect—"I don't care what is said about me—my personal popularity is so great, I can laugh to scorn all attempts to turn me out of office—no one who is qualified on the assessment roll to run for Reeve will dare to oppose me, and I shall be returned by acclamation!" From that foolish dream he has been rudely awakened, and we trust that every elector who has the slightest regard for the good fame of this Township will come forward and support Mr. O'Flynn, and rebuke Mr. Wood's impudent assumption of the ability to drive the electors of the Township like a flock of sheep, unless he is prepared to prove his innocence by something stronger than a bare denial of alleged "calumnies."

The whole interest of the election centres so entirely on the question of the Reeveship, that the people appear to be almost indifferent as to whom the Deputy Reeve and Councillors may be. With the exception of Mr. Tumelty, who is urged by some of his friends to come forward, and Mr. Ward, who intends to run on his own account, we have not heard as yet, who the other candidates will be.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, December 17.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held, all the members being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended, and approved.

In reference to the payment of magistrates' fees, for certificates of sheep killed by dogs, the Reeve stated that he had spoken to the County Attorney on the subject, but he declined to express any opinion on the point as he had not examined the act. He (the Reeve) had also spoken to some others, some of whom agreed with, and some differed from his own opinion; and therefore, as the matter was involved in doubt, it would be better to leave the question of payment over till some competent legal opinion had been obtained.

The by-law regulating the number of taverns in the village was amended, leaving the number, and the extent of accommodation to be provided, to be regulated by the statute law.—A resolution was passed, fixing the tax for tavern licenses to be paid for the remainder of the year ending March. 1867, and leaving the granting of licenses applied for to the discretion of the License Inspector.

Some certificates for sheep killed by dogs were presented and ordered to be paid; some claims for back taxes to be struck off were considered; and in two cases, the payment of taxes was remitted on account of poverty.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday, for the purpose of finally settling up the Seed Grain account of last year.

The Coming Struggle.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—If the experience of the last twelve months has not opened the eyes of the most inveterate of Mr. Wood's admirers to the real quality of their idol, my very much fear that such unhappy persons are beyond the reach of the moral oculist.

I am the last person in the world to grudge to Mr. Wood the notoriety which he has gained to himself in connection with the Seed Grain; the Marriage Licenses and other questionable modes of turning the penny. Neither would I wish to possess such a redundancy of easy impudence as to make me altogether forgetful of common propriety, and insensible alike to honour, virtue and truth.

This political weather-cock, Mr. Wood, magnanimously declares himself ready to serve the *law-abiding* and honourable electors of Madoc! He asks them to endorse his past conduct, and constitute him, once again, the guardian of the public interests.

We stand absolutely appalled at the temerity of the man! and our righteous indignation leads us to enquire the cause of so gross an imposition being practised upon a respectable community.

Electors of Madoc, study the character of the man! Ponder well the revelations of the past few months, ere seeking to find security under the wings of such a protecting Angel as this.

AN ELECTOR.

Who has resided 20 years in the township of Madoc, and who is intolerant of truckling in high places—and more especially when the mantle of the Church seeks to cover it.

The Gold Region.

Cold weather and canvassing for the rivals for the Reeveship have to a great extent diverted the public mind during the past week from the topic of the gold mines. There is consequently not much news to report on the subject. Some falling off has been noticed in the number of new arrivals, although a good many strange faces are still seen about the village, and in the vicinity of the Richardson Mine. We believe that nothing further has, as yet, been heard from the intended purchasers, and the question as to how the matter will end still remains in a state of suspense.

M. Michel, of Sir William Logan's staff, is now in Madoc, with instructions to visit every place in which gold has been reported to have been found. He will probably return again in the spring, and his opinion, when he has formed it, will carry great weight, as he has already been employed by Sir William in various gold-mining districts of Canada East, and has made reports thereon. M. Michel has made gold-mining his speciality, and has had much experience in the gold-mines of Brazil.

An ex-Californian exhibited yesterday some gold in black sand, washed from the bed of the creek on Mr. J. Cooke's farm.—He also declared he had washed One Pound Seven Ounces of gold from fifteen quarts of earth from the Richardson Mine! The statement was made in the presence of several gentlemen.

We subjoin the following extracts from other papers:

THE RICHARDSON MINE.—The *Intelligencer* of last week states that "all the reports about the defects in Richardson's title were not correct. His title is good, and he is prepared to carry out his agreement," &c.

This statement is not altogether accurate, as there are several things in regard to the title to be cleared up before the title can be accepted by Mr. Carr & Johnson's Solicitor. One of them is an outstanding dower belonging to Mrs. Fox, wife of the man who sold to Richardson. It is quite probable that these preliminary difficulties will be soon overcome; but until these obvious defects are cleared up, it is highly incorrect and unjust to talk about the title being perfect, or to throw the blame upon one party more than the other.—*Chronicle.*

In the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto *Globe* dated the 14th inst., we find the following:—

"The Commissioner of Crown Lands has received from the Inspector of the Madoc gold region, rich specimens of gold in quartz and sand. The Inspector reports that mining operations are being carried on to some extent in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th concessions of Madoc, and on lot 14 in the 14th concession of Huntingdon. From off Mr. Richardson's lot he judges that between $1,000 to 1,500 has been taken out. Gold was first struck on Richardson's lot at the depth of about twenty feet. The Inspector states that he panned out a show of gold on lot 18 in the 7th con., and at Buck Island in the same con-

n. Prospecting is carried on throughout the of the back townships; and from specimens of seen by him in different townships, he is of on that gold exists throughout the north of Raw- hrough Madoc and Elzevir, and some portions armora and Tudor. Except at Richardson's, of the mining excavations he saw made exceed- e or six feet in depth.—Three thousand persons visited the mining region within the last month.

orrespondent of the Hastings Chronicle writing Whitby, on the 12th inst., says that Lot 27, oncession Madoc, has been purchased by a Com- of the citizens of this place, from Messrs. Perry mith, for the purpose of forming themselves in- ompany for carrying on the mining business, tuled, "The Ontario Mining Company." The any have paid fifty per cent of the Stock sub- d, and are all wealthy business people with any nt of capital; and the company don't intend l the lot, but will go into the mining business ely old California style.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST established lleville PRICE for

HIDES,

ed at his TANNERY, or at WILSON'S STORE.

SILVANUS MULLETT.

The Municipal Election.

REQUISITION.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Esq., Madoc.

—The undersigned Ratepayers of the Township doc request that you will allow yourself to be ated for the office of REEVE of Madoc; and edge ourselves to use our utmost influence to your return.—

ns	William Fox, Junior,
Gray,	James Bateman,
ctGregor,	Claudius Bailey.
Dale,	James Devolin, Senior,
as Cr s,	Abraham H lues,
rmstrong,	John Plane,
Richardson,	Z. Levigne,
Elmer,	William J mes Best,
n Reed,	Jonathan Hobson,
Smallfield,	John Best, Senior,
n Caldwell,	L. J. Brown,
Caverley,	John t. Charles,
Weiss,	Thomas Conners,
m Best,	Samuel M. Faber,
Youngs, Senior,	Charles Gream,
Vannornam,	Frederick Mullet',
agar,	L. S. Guffin,
Moon,	James Cooney,
Franklin,	John Bateman,
Jones,	James Stockwell, Senior,
d Jones,	Jacob Ulman.
Anstee,	James Maitland,
Richardson,	Thomas C merford,
McLean,	Wm. Morrison,
s Conners,	S. Bond,
Glover,	S. Bush,
Best,	A. A. McCallum,
n Reddington,	Joseph Mortimer,
Dixon,	John Heyworth,
Allan,	Andrew Reid,
Tennison, Senior,	W. Campbell, Junior,
ahar McKinnon,	Walker Johnson,
niel Ward,	Alexander McKinnon,
s Marrin,	H. Elliott.
as Marrin,	

REPLY.

AMES DEANS, Esq., and Others.

TLEMEN,—In reply, I cannot consistently dis- l your invitation to allow myself to be put in ation for the Reeveship of Madoc, coming as it rom so large and influential a number of the rs of the Municipality.

sometime past I have been earnestly solicited ept the nomination for the Reeveship, but self st, and a desire to live a retired life, &c., &c., oted me to decline; but under the circumstances, it my duty to waive any objections that would se, rise, and accept your kind invitation.

ank you for the confidence reposed in me, and nour you wish to confer, and should I be elec- can only point you to my past life as a guar- that your interests intrusted to my care will be lly looked after.

have the honour to be your obedient Serv't,

doc, Dec. 17, 1866. E. D. O'FLYNN.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC, that they are required by law to Meet at the TOWN-HALL,

On MONDAY, the Twenty fourth Day of DECEMBER instant, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, Noon,

for the purpose of nominating

A Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors,

to Represent the Municipality for the ensuing Year.

And further Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Election of the above Municipal Officers will be held at the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the Seventh Day of JANUARY next, The Polls will be Opened at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and finally Closed at Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office Town-Hall, Madoc, December 10, 1866.

To Whom It May Concern.

Application for Original Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at the next regular meeting for the dispatch of business, for All that Part of the Original Road Allowance not at present in use on the North Half of Lot No. 18 in the Fourth Concession, in lieu of the Road now travelled across Lot 18 in the Third Concession.

Madoc, Dec 10, 1866. HENRY COOKE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, December 1st, 1866.

Aspin, S	McCaw, Wm
Blair, Wm (2)	Mahony, Theophilus (2)
Bacon, Robert	Murphy, Jno
ameron, D	Morris, P H
Corrigin, Richard	Munroe, L
omins, Henry H	Mansfield, Abraham
Dulmage, Samuel	Mottymore, Miss Moriah
Dols rs	Palmer, Mrs Philemon
Davidson, Jno	Quirk, Larence
Embury, David	Roseborough, Wm
Eager, Mrs Elizabeth	Stockwell, Esther
Farril, David	Smylid, Jno (2)
Fowler, Amos	St ut, Samuel
Gunsolus, Andrew	Whalon, Jno
C H Gardiner, M D	Wescot, S H
Gil en, Margaret A	White, Jno
yland, Edward	Woo ls, Jos
ohnson, O B	Vandewaters, Stephen
lobe Correspondent (2)	Young, Mrs Martha
French, E B	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned: Con. 1.—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5,—South half 12; Con. 6,—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN by the Undersigned to Purchase from ELIZABETH, the widow of JAMES ROBINSON, of Madoc, a NOTE for SIXTEEN Dollars, dated some time in May, 1865, and payable six months thereafter,—the said Note having been paid by me in March, 1866.

Madoc, Dec. 5, 1866. THOMAS ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN to Purchase a NOTE for THIRTY Dollars, payable by the late SENECA RIDER to SAMUEL McCONKEY or Bearer, and dated August, 1863,—said Note having been LOST or STOLEN from my possession. MAHALIA JANE VINCENT.

Madoc, Dec. 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES of last Session of Parliament are now ready at this Office for delivery to the qualified Magistrates of the County.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Belleville, 27th Nov., 1866. County of Hastings.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD STABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old: ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866. *MADOC.*

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at

TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, December 22, 1866.

ASHES	$4,75 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
,, (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $0,00,@$0,00. Spring Wheat, $1,20@$1,30. Barley, 45c@60c. Rye, 56@58c. Peas, 56@65c. Oats, 32c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $5. Sheepskins, 40a75c.

CHRISTMAS.—Before our next issue appears, another Christmas Day will have come and gone. Madoc has become, if not yet a much more important, certainly a great deal more noted place than it was a year ago; and it is with the hope that we are entering at last upon an era of prosperity, in which all our readers may share, that we cordially wish them "A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year."

WHAT AILS THIS HEART O' MINE?

What ails this heart o' mine?
What ails this watery ee?
What gars me a' turn cauld as death
When I take leave o' thee?
When thou art far awa
Thou'lt dearer grow to me;
But change o' place and change o' folk
May gar thy fancy jee.

When I gae out at e'en,
Or walk at morning air,
Ilk rustling bush will seem to say
I wa'd to meet thee there.
Then I'll sit down and cry,
And live aneath the tree,
And when a leaf fa's i' my lap,
I'll ca't a word frae thee.

I'll hie me to the bower
That thou wi' roses tied,
And where, wi' mony a blushing bud,
I strove myself to hide.
I'll doat on ilka spot
Where I hae been wi' thee;
And ca' to mind some kindly word
By ilka burn and tree.

Wi' sic thoughts i' my mind,
Time thro' the world may gae,
And find my heart in twenty years
The same as 'tis to-day.
'Tis thoughts that bind the soul,
And keep friends i' the ee;
And gin I think I see thee aye,
What can part thee and me?

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

Oakenden was the ideal of an English village. The old church, with its square tower covered with ivy, and its avenue of limes up to the west porch; the village-green, where bowls and cricket went on in the summer evenings, as Maypole revels and contra-dances used in our forefathers' times; the national school, with its rustic porch hidden in jessamine and clematis, as befitted an orthodox English village-school; the low one-storied parsonage, buried in the white petals of the Ayrshire rose, till it looked like a mass of snow in the green summer days; the trim cottages, with garden full of flowers and aromatic herbs; the stately Hall, with its grand old park stretching round for miles, till it met the property of young Mr. Rollestone, the squire of Oakenden West; even the village ale-house, whose sign (a large red nosed gentleman in a pigtail and cocked-hat, purporting to be the Duke of Marlborough) hung from the huge oak-tree in front—the huge oak-tree, beneath which stood a shining bench carved with initials and names from end to end, and which was in fact a kind of lovers' register of Oakenden; were all so many typical features of an English village of the midland counties, the like of which no other land upon earth contains.

The moral elements of Oakenden were no less characteristic than its physical; its society was as national as its architecture. First in dignity, in popularity, and in wealth, was Squire Gray of the Hall, his wife, his son, and daughter; then came the vicar, Dr. Mathison, a fellow of Magdalene, and an old bachelor; then in the large white house, without garden or field, at the entrance of the village, with urns and statues on its one small terrace, and elaborate iron gates opening into its narrow gravel-walk, was the Hon. Mr. Domville and his handsome London wife; then quiet, gentle, lady-like Mrs. Fortescue, and her four daughters in waning womanhood, in the pretty cottage on the road to Oakenden West, with a conservatory and a shrubbery and a large meadow all attached; then, at the east end of Oakenden, Mr. Hudson the lawyer, who, for the last ten years and more, had been paying marked attention to Rosa Fortescue, but who had never proposed yet, though the poor girl had got pale and thin on the uncertainty; then Dr. Fairfield and his noisy family, side by side with Captain Moorland, the retired half-pay navy captain, in the middle of the village, just opposite the pump and the linen-draper's; and last of all, young Paul Desprez, the artist, who had been in Oakenden for about six months now, and who was popularly believed to be the greatest painter of the day, and whose health used to be drunk at the little supper-parties after loo and commerce, as the 'talented young stranger whose sojourn amongst them was to make Oakenden famous.' Dr. Fairfield was the first to concoct that toast, and no one ever used anything else afterwards. But the Hon. Mrs. Domville, who, by virtue of her metropolitan experience, was the Oakenden critic *par excellence*, found fault with Paul's drawings, and said that his 'middle distances were bad,' and his 'high lights dirty.' Some of her intimate friends said so too—Mr. Hudson for one. He always pooh-poohed the lad, and found great fault with his flesh-tints and shadows. But it was not very certain that Mr. Hudson knew a Cuyp from a Rubens; and Mrs. Domville drew more like a distracted spider than an intelligent woman; so their criticisms did not do the young man any harm; in fact, they rather created a sentiment in his favour, according to the natural contradiction of human nature.

But thoroughly English as Oakenden was, and small, conventional, sifted, and precise as was its society, it held one most unusual, most unconventional, most unEnglish inhabitant—the gipsy-girl living in the little cottage down the sandy lane, Maud of the Hollow, as she was called. Maud was no vulgar gipsy—no wandering fortune-teller, obnoxious to the stocks; but merely a solitary young woman, with some kind of small independence for her support. Her manner was good—even lady-like; and perhaps she would have passed without much question, but for the oddity she betrayed in the choice of an abode, and her uncivilised mode of living. An ill-omened cottage enough was Maud's abode! Once the home of a murderer, whose victim mouldered away beneath the floor where he sat and walked daily; then the grave of a suicide, driven to madness, said the neighbours, by the haunting spirit of the murdered maid—for suspicions got abroad at last, and the law entered when too late for all but the discovery of bones and hair and bruised flesh; and now the lair of a lonely gipsy girl—coming none knew from whence, living none knew how, and bearing the character of supernatural knowledge, which terrified the dreams of more than one timid heart in Oakenden. Her ways and habits were so strange, no wonder she was made an object of suspicion and of dread. She used to spend days and nights together in the depths of woods, and out in the meadows by moonlight, on heaths and by morasses, ponds and rivers, plucking herbs and chasing insects, and learning many a secret hidden from the rest of the world. Wherever there was solitude and nature, there was Maud of the Hollow; and there her heart—contracted by the littleness and prejudice and unkindness of man—learned peace in the greatness of creation, and in the love of the Creator. But this mode of life was so unusual that, added to her peculiar appearance and unknown history, it made her name become in time a name of dread to the peasant, and she herself a person of doubtful fame to the educated of Oakenden. The common people thought, to be sure, she was a witch; and picked up horseshoes, laid straws, and said their prayers with equal diligence; and the gentry shook their heads and though they did not affirm, yet they were afraid there was no good in her. Her ways of living were far too suspicious to be passed over in silence, or to be easily explained away. For (as for a young girl beibg such an enthusiastic lover of natural history, as to pass days, and nights too, in woods and fields by herself, why the thing was simply absurd, and not to be believed under any conditions! She was after no good, whatever it was that took her away from her own cottage at those unseemly times! Coiners were not very well known at Oakenden; but who knows whether she was not at the head of a gang of these wretches? And political plots, too, were often hatched in the most out-of-the-way places, and by the most apparently ordinary instruments. Bless us all, if Maud of the Hollow should be an embryo regicide, or a socialist, or republican! And the squire and Dr. Mathison waxed very eloquent and very angry at the bare supposition. However, be she what she might—coiner, plotter, witch, anything most evil—it was most certain that Oakenden morality held its eyes wide open on her, and that Maud made not a single step which was not watched, commented on and, alas! condemned. So by degrees she had become a lonely, strange, suspected woman, without a friend to bear her company through this long wilderness of life, without a smile between her and despair. Even kind Mrs. Fortescue, who still continued her cottage visitings and charities, as in the days of her legal pastorship, would not visit Maud of the Hollow—'she had daughters,' she said; and Paul himself had become so far infected with the popular superstition, stranger and artist as he was, as to overlook all the rare mental beauty in the girl, blinded by the cruel shadow the world threw over her. It was said that once when she was ill, Dr. Fairfield refused to attend her; but as that worthy individual always positively denied the charge, one may believe it was only a report after all. Horace Gray never met her but to miscall her, and Eva,—the tall, beautiful, queenly Eva—joined her brother in his sarcasms; and added to them too. So that of all the human hearts beating beneath the blue sky of Oakendun, none beat kindly for the poor gipsy Maud. And when Maud's soul was dark, as she thought of the heavy sorrows so ruthlessly wrought her by superstition and prejudice, she used to go out into the broad home of nature, and forget them there; doing her best, too, to love those who hated her, to forgive, pity, and to pray for them; for underneath all her wild exterior lay as true a woman's nature as ever received sorrow and gave out blessing; and if it was a nature misunderstood and slandered, it was so only because of its superiority to those around her; being stronger in its feelings and deeper in its thoughts than others. And without being vain or self-deceptive, Maud could not help acknowledging this to herself; and so she blessed with one breath the gift whose consequences she deplored with the other.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

Why is hope like a decayed cheese?—Because thousands live on it.

In the child, says Jean Paul, happiness dances; in the man, at most, it only smiles.

The guilt of eulogising or apologising for wicked actions is second only to that of committing them.

When a man takes more pleasure in earning money than in spending it, he has taken the first step towards wealth.

Adventurous rashness is not courage. It is but an excitement which reacts in proportionate panic. It retreats in the very footsteps of its advance.

A man being awakened by the captain of a passage-boat with the announcement that he must not occupy his berth with his boots on, very considerately replied, "Oh, it won't hurt 'em; they're an old pair."

"Biddy," said O'Mulligan to his wife, "it's a bad cowld ye have. A drap of the craythen ud do ye no harruu."—"Och hone," said Biddy, "I've taken the pledge, but ye can mix a drink, Jimmy, and force me to swally it."

The late Reverend Richard Harris Barham once said to a scapegrace acquaintance, "I predict, sir, that you will sink lower and lower, till you come to selling cards on a race-course, and that they will not be correct cards."

Two worthies, rather fond of their beer, retired from their regular house of call to a field, one fine evening, and sat down on a bench to enjoy their favourite beverage alone, having previously supplied themselves with a fair stock; after imbibing pretty freely they both fell asleep. About midnight one of them got up for the purpose of retiring, but not knowing his whereabouts very well, wandered about for a while, and then stumbled upon his companion, whom he awoke, remarking, "Surely this is an awfu size of a room, for I canna find the door, and I've been lookin' for it for more than half an hour."—"I ken naithing about the size of the room," hiccupped his companion, "but as thing I see," looking up, "it has a tremendous high ceilin."

A negro had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, and rubbed it, but to no purpose. Finally, tearing the bandage off, he stuck it out with a savage grin, and, shaking his fist at it, exclaimed, "Ache away, old feller; I shan't say nothing to yer. Dis child," tapping his breast, "can stand it as well as yer can; so ache away."

Bismarck is said to be partial to brandy, and before leaving Berlin for the seat of war a little son of his asked him how long he was to be away. He replied that he did not know. Thereupon a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of cognac were to be packed up in the count's luggage. "Twenty-four," was the answer. "Ah, papa," cried out the "terrible infant," "now I know how long you are to be from home—twenty-four days."

Dean Swift having preached an assize sermon in Ireland, was invited to dine with the judges; and having in his sermon considered the use and abuse of the law, he then pressed a little hard upon those councillors who pleaded causes which they knew in their consciences to be wrong. When dinner was over, and the glass began to go round, a young barrister retorted upon the Dean; and after several altercations the councillor asked him, if the devil was to die, whether a parson might not be found who, for money, would preach his funeral sermon. "Yes," said Swift "I would gladly be the man, and I would then give the devil his due, as I have this day done his children."

An Equivocal Preference.—A gentleman was describing to Douglas Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil, when his presence burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked, "Ah, she evidently thought you better than a nun."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 210. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—Large stores of arms and ammunition for the use of the Fenians continue to be made by the police in various quarters of Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Telegraph says it is known positively that Stephens is still in foreign territory, and that the government is fully aware of his movements, so that should he land in any part of the British Isles he would have little time for mischief.

The Telegraph also say the reports that scores of arms have been buried in Ireland filled with the breech-loaders are wild, but incapable of immediate proof.

Dec. 22.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland have entirely abated. The island is tranquil and confidence has returned to the people.

A great demonstration of the Reformers is expected to take place in Hyde Park on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. Fearing a sanguinary result, several Conservative members have proposed to Earl Derby the singular idea of holding the ensuing parliamentary session in Dublin. It is alleged by them that it will result not only in certain defeat to the Reformers' plans, but will act as a sedative to the Fenians.

Peace meetings are being held in various portions of Ireland, and confidence is increasing in England that the threatened Fenian raid is likely to amount to very little.

The Daily News says that Great Britain will certainly require the Spanish Government to justify the seizure of the British ship Tornado. The News, after reciting the history of the case—wherein it appears that the Tornado sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ... Callao, Peru, and when near that ... unlawfully seized by the vessels of the Spanish navy and her crew subjected to unusually cruel treatment—emphatically says that Spain must apologize or indemnify.

There is a rumour that another conspiracy having as its object the destruction of the lives of the ruling powers and the subversion of the form of government has been discovered at Madrid. The danger has since been effectually guarded against.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—As a manifestation of the cordial relations existing between France and the United States, the dinner to Minister Bigelow yesterday was a very successful affair. Mr. Kellogg, in his speech on that occasion, declared that he was glad to say that the traditional friendship between the two nations had been restored.

Some of the press of this city are very severe in their comments on the message of Pres. Johnson.

It is rumoured that owing to the unpopularity of the recently proposed scheme for the reorganization of the French army, it will either be withdrawn or greatly modified.

The budget of M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, shows that the revenues and expenditures of France are in a state of equilibrium, and declares that the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the army will involve no increase of the taxes, but will prove a fresh guarantee of peace in the future.

It is reported that M. Fould has loaned ninety million francs to the government of Spain.

The Moniteur du Soir says that all necessary steps have been taken for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops *en masse.*

Dec. 22.—It is rumoured that another conspiracy has been discovered in Madrid, with General Prim at its head.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23.—Orders have been issued to two vessels to support the claims made by Italy on Turkey in regard to the affair of the mail steamer ... Thomas.

Advices from Rome report the Pope in a peevish state of mind and little disposed to regard with favor an arrangement with the Italian government, although he receives counsels from all quarters to incline to moderation and appease Italy. France supports the efforts of Italy, which have as yet been of no avail.

PESTH, Dec. 20.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day, M. Favernicus announced that the Emperor had resolved to restore the constitution to Hungary.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Prussian house of deputies has passed a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with the kingdom of Prussia.

Fenian Items.

President Col. Roberts, having been baulked of the chance of replenishing the Fenian exchequer through the excitement which would have followed the execution of Lynch and the other condemned Fenian prisoners, tried another dodge to squeeze fresh contributions from his dupes. He issued a "proclamation" to the "Irish men and women of New York city," announcing that forty men are confined in Toronto prison, accused of loving Ireland; two of whom, Father McMahon and R. B. Lynch, he alleged, are supplied with food from a charitable orphan asylum, while the rest receive diet unfit for human beings, and are not even supplied with prison clothing. He therefore called for contributions for supplying these brave men with a good Christmas dinner.——Lynch and McMahon, instead of appreciating this tender solicitude on their behalf, addressed—through the Toronto press—the Fenian Brotherhood and the friends of the Fenian prisoners, cautioning them not to respond to Col. Roberts' appeal, which, as they had never received any aid or assistance from the Fenian headquarters, they consider as adding insult to injury.——This contemptuous and well-deserved rejection of the President's appeal has caused a flutter among the Brotherhood, as will be seen by the following from the Buffalo Express of the 24th:—"The special despatch to the Express on Saturday morning was read with great interest by the Fenians here, and the letter of Col. Lynch and Father McMahon has created much indignation. Lynch is denounced as a poltroon, who ran away at the first sound of the bugle, and was captured while drunk. The regret of Col. Roberts that Lynch is not to be hung finds a ready echo on all sides in Fenian circles. The feeling against Lynch is intense."

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Fenian preparations are progressing at headquarters here with secrecy and expedition. Contributions of funds are larger than usual. The supply of arms is also much greater.

The Evening Express states that Stephens has arrived at Dublin.

The trial of Thomas Madden, one of the Fenian prisoners at Sweetsburg, has resulted, in spite of the technical legal objections of his counsel, in his conviction. He was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 15th day of February next.

MEXICO.—Vera Cruz dates to the 14th, and City of Mexico to the 2nd, have been received at New York. The proclamation of the Emperor Maximilian is variously discussed in the journals, and many of them express the opinion that a powerful element in causing the Emperor to choose the course he did, was the arrival of Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman and the improved attitude of the United States. The decision of Maximilian to continue his efforts for the establishment of an empire and give the Mexicans the blessings of a government, has been received with great enthusiasm and joy.

Havana advices of December 15 say that the general impression is that Maximilian will run away the first chance he gets, and a passenger by the steamer states that a portion of the Imperial luggage has come by the Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is reported on the continent that the French authorities in Mexico seized the baggage of the Emperor Maximilian which had been carried to Vera Cruz. It was alleged that among this baggage were secreted a number of private letters which have a tendency to compromise the Emperor Napoleon with the United States government. Maximilian having haughtily refused to give up the letters, they were taken possession of as above stated and he himself held a prisoner.

The Municipal Nominations.

With the full intention of being present at the commencement of the proceedings on the first occasion of the nomination of candidates under the new Municipal Act, we found ourselves—by one of those accidents which will sometimes happen in the best regulated families, and even to watches freshly regulated by the skilful hands of Mr. G. D. Rawe—just a few minutes too late. By the time, then, that we arrived at the Town-Hall, the nominations were all over, and Mr. Wood had already commenced speaking.—As no accommodation had been provided for reporting, we had to take notes under some disadvantages.—In his opening remarks, the Reeve, we understand, insisted that he would not allow his private affairs to be brought under discussion, but stated that he was prepared to answer all charges that might be brought against him in his public capacity.

Almost immediately after we entered the Town-Hall, Mr. Wood referred to the rumours in reference to his management of the Post Office. He said the matter had been handled to his injury, and that at last it had come to this, that it was charged that no man's transactions passing through the Post office had been safe against his dishonest application of them. He denied the charge *in toto*; it was a downright falsehood. He then alluded to some of the rumours in connexion with the subject, and said that having heard that Mr. Kinloch had said that he (W). had used his drafts, he went to Mr. Kinloch, who declared that he had never said so, nor thought so. Mr. Kinloch had said he would be at the Town-Hall and state the facts; but afterwards informed him that other business would take him elsewhere that day, so he would give him instead a certificate denying the charge. Mr. Kinloch had added that he had said that his friends in Scotland had sent him post office orders, which he had never received, but he did not attribute their loss to the Madoc Post office.—The next charge was with reference to Mr. Comins:—that he (W.) had opened a letter addressed to Mr. Comins, taken out money and appropriated it to his own use. He remembered the transaction perfectly well, but asked no one to believe merely his own statement of the matter. On Saturday night, Mr. Comins fortunately happened to be in the village and came in to see him, and asked him—How goes the election? He (Wood) then told him of the use being made by his enemies of the opening of the letter, and Mr. Comins then made a statement about it; but on Monday morning as he (Comins) was going to Belleville, instead of making the statement himself in the Town-Hall, he left a written statement instead. (Mr. Wood then read the letter, in which Mr. C. stated that he had never found any fault with Mr. Wood for opening the letter, and had never said that Mr. Wood had done wrong in doing so.) Mr. Wood, in further explanation, said that Comins was owing him money at the time, and having told him that the money was to be paid, he had thought himself at liberty to use it. He (C.) never expressed any dissatisfaction to Mr. Wood about the matter. There was another transaction, in which Mr. Anstee's name had been mentioned. On speaking to Mr. Anstee, he denied that he had made any statement prejudicial to Mr. Wood,—but said—"What about the Blair letter?"—(Mr. Wood stated the facts in reference to this matter, and what he said was fully corroborated by Mr. James Blair, who was present in the Town-Hall.)—Mr. Wood then alluded to another transaction, concerning a registered letter from a settler on the Hastings Road, containing $5 in payment for land. The matter was very unjust to himself (Mr. Wood,) as it was well known he had not had much to do with the Post-office for the last two years. Substantially, Mr. Wood's explanation was that as the letter could not be traced, the money was finally paid to Mr. Hayes, who, he believed, had twice received the money, of course only through inadvertence.—Mr. Wood next proceeded to speak of a much more painful matter, but which it was only just should be alluded to—the Marriage Licenses.—They all knew he was superseded on account of irregular transactions. He did not

TRUNK RAILWAY.

[illegible] the Time Table of the passenger trains on [illegible] Railway at the Belleville Station:

[illegible]press going East, 12.6 P.M.
[illegible]t Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
[illegible]ixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

The "Private Transactions" of Public Men, and the Rights and Duties of the Press.

"TWO MOUNTAINS.—This County has for the last two sessions been without a representative, owing to its representative, Mr. J. B. Daoust, having been prosecuted for forgery. He was at a recent term of the Queen's Bench, held in Montreal, convicted, but applied for a new trial, which is yet undecided. The seat having become vacated from his absence, a new election was held, and Mr. Daoust has been re-elected by 200 majority. It is quite evident the constituency of Two Mountains does not look upon the crime of forgery in the same light as the rest of mankind, or perhaps there are circumstances connected with it, which are not known to those outside the secret, and which mitigate the circumstances. Be that as it may, we have the sorry spectacle of a large constituency electing a man who stands convicted by a jury of a crime which if the penalty be imposed, will send him to learn a trade in the Penitentiary, instead of making laws for the Canadian people."—*Intelligencer, August* 17, 1866.

The above disposes most effectually of the ground assumed by Mr. Wood, that the ratepayers of the township have no right to inquire into the nature of any of his actions, not performed in his strictly public capacity. What the MERCURY has said or may say on that point is treated by Mr. Wood's friends either with derision, or else denounced with anger. With them, however, the *Intelligencer* is an authority not to be disputed; and we commend the "argument" of the above paragraph to their candid consideration. The forgery committed by Mr. Daoust must have been, in the first instance, a "private" transaction,—and he could only have been convicted of it by its being publicly brought to light. If the *Intelligencer* is right, so is the MERCURY; if the MERCURY is wrong, so is the *Intelligencer*.

Mr. Wood declares—and no doubt believes—that the stand taken by the MERCURY in opposition to his re-election is dictated simply and solely by personal enmity on the part of its editor. With this idea he has thoroughly inoculated his friends and partizans. Upon that point, there can be no question, from the manner in which we were assailed at the Town-Hall upon the Nomination Day. Availing himself of the fact that from having "kept himself before the people" for many years past, he is personally popular, he appeals to their sympathies as an injured individual, and not without success,—for we have never sought for public support by personal solicitation. To attempt to oppose him, therefore, on merely personal grounds, would be simply ridiculous and utterly hopeless on our part. He is well-known to every resident in the Township; with the majority, although we have resided for several years in Madoc, we are, comparatively speaking, quite unacquainted. To many of the subscribers to the MERCURY, we have not, so far as we are aware, ever spoken a word. As a private individual, therefore, we have no right to be identified with the editor of the MERCURY; and we claim that what is written in this paper is just as much entitled to be considered impersonal as if it appeared in the columns of the London *Times*. Custom, if not law, gives to the press, the right to discuss all matters affecting the public interest; and the public, collectively, expect and demand of the conductors of the press, that they should watch and scrutinize—and if need be expose—*all* the actions of men occupying public positions; and to comment upon them with a freedom, but not a license, from which private individuals hold themselves excused. It is with this understanding of what is expected from the Press, that we have referred as we have done to what Mr. Wood insists are private transactions with which the public have nothing to do; and we shall not be deterred, either by misrepresentation, or lecturing, or threats, from saying or doing what we consider to be our duty, so long as he remains in public life.

The Municipal Nominations.

(*Continued from first page.*)

wish to shrink from the facts, and claimed to be believed in what he said in the matter. It never entered his thoughts that he was doing any wrong—and yet Mr. Sweetnam said that his dismissal from the Post office hinged on that; for although there were other reports about him, they were not believed. He did not know when he issued the irregular licenses that it would affect the legitimacy of the children; but he went to Ottawa to see how that could be set right. There was a difference of opinion there on the point—but there was no person who spoke so positively that there was nothing to affect the legitimacy of the children of such marriages as the Hon. Lewis Walibridge. (Mr. Thomas Robinson strongly insisted that according to British law such marriages were invalid). They were not to think it was not a painful matter to him (Mr. W.). The Attorney-General treated it in a way that it did not affect the validity of the marriages. These things, moreover, were not confined to this locality—there were persons then in the Town-Hall who had been married by irregular licenses elsewhere. At no time had he thought that any one was likely to suffer in consequence—but he had asked for a bill to be passed to legalize such marriages. He wrote to the Department and stated the facts, and did not ask to be exonerated from blame himself.—He then stated how he was first led into the transaction. The first time he issued a special license, he had been applied to for the usual license, and not having one to supply to the applicant, the Minister said "give him a permit now, and you can exchange it afterwards." He never gave one that he did not tell must be exchanged.—[Mr. Gream inquired the name of the clergyman, and Mr. Wood at first refused to give it. Mr. Gream said there was a number of Ministers, each of whom might be supposed to be the one: and finally Mr. Wood said he had no particular hesitancy in giving the name, but he did not wish to bring any one else into the matter—it was the Rev. Mr. Chestnut.] So far as the funds of the Province were concerned, he wrote to the Department to say that any balance due should be paid, and the reply was that the matter was irregular, and he must do what he thought best. Although his means were not now as good as they had been, he was doing the best he could and making it right as fast as he could.—He then went on to consider what more particularly concerned the meeting, and read a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Township, for the past year, commenting occasionally on some of the items.—After that he alluded to the Dog Tax. He thought the law a good one when it first came into operation, but the working of it proved to be bad. He concluded by referring to the appointment of County Valuators—the bickerings in the County Council over the equalization of Assessments which necessitated their appointment—the dissatisfaction of a great many with their report—and his own conviction that there was a wrong somewhere—and the reasons for a detailed statement having been insisted upon.—In reply to Mr. T. Robinson he said that the Valuators were not sworn before entering on their work; and Mr. Robinson said that they ought to have been before they were sent on.—Mr. Wood said that if Mr. Emo had made any error, it was a mistake of judgment and not of intention. The detailed Valuation would soon be before the public.—Mr. Wood having signified his readiness to answer any questions relating to Municipal matters, sat down, warmly applauded by his friends.

Mr. Smallfield inquired of the Returning Officer whether he should put some questions he intended to ask, then, or after the other candidates had spoken; and the Returning Officer said he thought it would be best to let them speak first. Mr. Ketcheson then called on

Mr. E. D. O'FLYNN, who said that he never liked to deal in personalities, but generally minded his own business and let other people's alone. He claimed the right, however, to refer to some matters Mr. Wood had spoken of. Mr. Wood had spoken of his private character having been improperly assailed. He (Mr. O'F) held that the man who sought to represent the people should have a character above suspicion. (Hear, Hear). (Some interruption took place here, some of Mr. Wood's friends demanding of Mr. O'F. whether he had never done any wrong, that he should judge others). If any one came into his store, seeking employment, before hiring him he should inquire into his private character; and the people had the same right to inquire into the private character of their representatives. Now with reference to the Post office, Mr. Wood said he had been wrongfully accused. So far as his own business with Mr. Wood in the Post office was concerned, it was always pretty satisfactory; but with [illegible] Mr. Comins (Mr. C.) *had* mentioned [illegible] of his had [illegible] opened at the Post office and [illegible] taken the [illegible]n, and *had* spoken as if his inte[illegible] had been d[illegible]ed by so doing.—As to the [illegible]riage Licens[illegible] had thought a good [illegible] about himself, and [illegible] all charity, and yet is his opi[illegible] Mr. Wood [illegible]cted very wrongly. That o[illegible] agents had do[illegible] the same thing made it no better. Nothing could [illegible]ate the crime. Mr. Wood was an ignorant man [illegible]d knew he was doing wrong those years. If [illegible]n emergency he had issued [illegible] or two, he might [illegible] been excused; but he was doing this thing fo[illegible]ears, wronging the Governm[illegible] and those unfortun[illegible] ones who were marrie[illegible] those licenses. As [illegible] the most damaging accusa[illegible] of all against Mr. W[illegible] why didn't he bring [illegible] from Cooke and other[illegible] well, and have the m[illegible] cleared up?—Mr. O'Fl[illegible]n then went on to say, as he had not served in [illegible] County Council, and not transacted any publi[illegible] business of late yea[illegible] had no explanations to offer. In coming for[illegible] he was prompted by no other desire than to g[illegible] the wishes of the people, and if placed in a p[illegible] to do so, to serve them as best he could. [illegible] not sought office, but felt it was an honour [illegible] placed over municipal [illegible] by the confidenc[illegible] the people, and if elected, he would [illegible] serve them so as to keep up the status of the [illegible]ship in the County with profit to them and ore[illegible] himself. He had come to Madoc a poor boy [illegible] five years ago, and had had to paddle his own [illegible] up stream, and he had managed, in the fifteen [illegible] he had been in business, to maintain his honou[illegible] his reputation. He had passed through the se[illegible]cial crises of 1857 and 1863, and managed [illegible] clear of the difficulties which wrecked other[illegible] had kept within bounds having common sense [illegible] for that. But any one commencing business [illegible] favourable circumstances, if he could not man[illegible] successfully, but went beyond his means, is no[illegible] conduct public business.—Mr. O'Flynn then [illegible] attention to the fact that the taxes have be[illegible] some years increasing, till they have now got [illegible] a pretty high figure. He was not going to la[illegible] blame on any one in particular, but the fa[illegible] the taxes were increasing. He believed the[illegible] nothing should be held in such sacred trust a[illegible]ing honourably with the people's [illegible] cases high salaries are paid to offi[illegible] are given to favourites out of the [illegible] people, who had to work from early [illegible] night, and bear the heat and burden of the [illegible] must pay, whether their crops fail or not. He [illegible] not promise to keep the taxes down, but won[illegible] what he could. If they, who had known hi[illegible] twenty years, had sufficient confidence in h[illegible] warrant their intrusting the affairs of the tow[illegible] to him, he asked them to give him their vo[illegible] interest. He then resumed his seat amid appl[illegible]

Mr. Wood rose again, and claimed a right to [illegible] saying that he was in the position of a man [illegible] on trial. He asserted that no private transac[illegible] his had a right to be dragged before the publi[illegible] that he was being slandered by his enemies t[illegible] personal animosity. Being called upon b[illegible] Smallfield to name his enemies, he replied—[illegible] for one." Mr. S. rising to repel this accusatio[illegible] most emphatic manner, he was hissed by Mr. W[illegible] friends and told to sit down. A scene of con[illegible] ensued, a dozen persons trying to speak at ono[illegible] order was restored by the Returning Officer. [illegible] inquired what Mr. O'Flynn had ever done for [illegible] while he had built the mill and lost $4,000 by i[illegible] Wood, further, when asked why Mr. Cook[illegible] there to speak in his behalf, declared that Mr. C[illegible] confidence in him was not shaken.

The Returning Officer then called on the othe[illegible]didates, in the following order—for Deputy R[illegible] MR. JOHN TASSIE, (between whom and Mr. Wood [illegible] was an altercation on a question of veracity.) [illegible] WARD, and Mr. W. H. TUMBLTY. For Counc[illegible] MR. STEPHEN REED, MR. WM. BLAIR, MR. JAS. O'[illegible] Senior, MR. J. N. MOORE, and MR. JOSEPH B[illegible] Mr. O'Hara was not present to respond; the[illegible] spoke briefly, with the exception of Mr. Tumbl[illegible] criticised portions of the Valuators Report, co[illegible]ing their assessment of the 7th and 8th conces[illegible] of Madoc with the 7th and 9th of Sidney, d[illegible] the occupants of the latter could realize, from [illegible] nearer proximity to a market double what the [illegible] of Madoc could do. He then showed that there [illegible] a deficiency this year, in the Town[illegible] of $[illegible] between the amount of $4,800, requ[illegible] purposes, on the Valuators' basis, and [illegible]lized by the 6½ cents in the pound on the [illegible] Valuation. When he left the Council, [illegible] of the County was provided for, and [illegible] ing deeply into debt.——We have not [illegible]

...ort of his remarks.

...s the candidates had done speaking, Mr, Smallfield rose ...ome questions on municipal matters, but before doing ...arked with reference to the Reeve's assertion that the ...ad no business to bring in his private transactions for ...don, that Mr. Wood did not always think so, as was ...n by his having applied to the editor of the Mercury to ...wash his character. Mr. Smallfield was again hissed ...roaned and jeered at, and interrupted with all sorts of ... When these had subsided, he continued that with re... to the charge of hitting Mr. Wood when he was down, ...d not hit him half so hard as some of Mr Wood's friends ...one, who said they would still vote for him, even if all ...arges against him were true. He denied that he had ...red Mr Wood, and asked why, if he had done so, Mr ...had not prosecuted him for libel? Being an English... had grown up in the belief that the character of men ...d with the administration of public affairs must be ...ll suspicion in money matters, and would be surprised ...public opinion opposed to that doctrine in any part of ...tish dominions.—Various attempts were made to dis...he veracity of the speaker, of which the following is a ...en. He said that it was not true, as Mr Wood had said, ...had been refused the opportunity of making explana... through the Mercury.—Mr Wood got up and denied ...d so. The speaker asked what he did say. without ...a response from Mr. Wood. After a pause, some one ... Wood had said he "hadn't had a chance" ...n.—[If these words were not intended to convey the ...refusal, we don't know what they do mean.]—Mr. S. ...s, He had advised Mr Wood, as a friend, not to pub...statement from Mr W. Vankleeck, unless he was pre... a denial in other similar cases; adding that Mr ...when reading it over, said that the document was ...d.—This was also denied by Mr Wood. Mr S. said ...een confirmed by some one else, and turned to Mr ...d asked if it was he. Mr Dale said no, and again there ...rs at the expense of the speaker.—But, added Mr Dale ...ll you what I did say. He then related a conversation ...ad with Mr W. Vankleeck, who asserted that when he ...ame to some paper at the request of Mr Wood, he be...e was signing a Post office bond, and not a note. Mr. ...l him that could not be, as he (Dale) was at the time ...Mr. Wood's securities. The conversation took place ... Vankleeck gave the document referred to,—Mr Van... who was in the Hall, admitted the correctness of Mr ...ount of the conversation..—[Whether this explana... Mr. Smallfield or Mr. Wood in the worse position, the ...t public can judge for themselves.]—After putting ...ree questions on municipal matters, Mr. Smallfield's ...speak at all was called in question, as he was neither ...inator nor the seconder of any of the candidates, and ...ore sat down.

...l having been demanded, the proceedings ...with three cheers for the Queen, which were ...or by Mr. Wood, and heartily responded to. ...heers for Mr. Wood were then called for by ...ds, but the response was by no means so en... expected after all the noisy interrup...

... Intelligence.

...Richardson ... has been sold to Messrs C. ... A. Anstee, and J. St. Charles. How this ar...ent will suit the first intending purchasers ... to be seen. Some very fine specimens of ...ve been brought into the village this week; ...ome of the earth, not more than would fill an ... the amount of gold dust was estimated to be ... least $10. Notwithstanding the cold weather, ... for gold is still going on in other parts of the ...p.

...DVERTISEMENTS.

...ICIPAL ELECTION.

...o All Whom It May Concern.

... IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the Undersigned, to the ...TORS of the MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC, that ...aving been demanded on the Day of Nomination, he ... an ELECTION in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, ...NTH Day of JANUARY, 1867, for the purpose of

...eeve, a Deputy Reeve, and Three Councillors,

...nt the Municipality for the ensuing Year.
...s will be Opened at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, ... Closed at Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the same

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

...SCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST established ...ille PRICE for

HIDES,

...t his TANNERY, or at WILSON'S STORE.

SILVANUS MULLETT.

... Whom It May Concern.

...ation for Original Road Allowance.

... IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will ... to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at ...egular meeting for the dispatch of business, for All ... the Original Road Allowance not at present in use ...th Half of Lot No. 18 in the Fourth Concession, ... Road now travelled across Lot 18 in the Third

...o. 10, 1866. HENRY COOKE.

The Municipal Election.

REQUISITION.

To E. D. O'FLYNN, Esq., Madoc.

SIR,—The undersigned Ratepayers of the Township of Madoc request that you will allow yourself to be Nominated for the office of REEVE of Madoc; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost influence to secure your return.—

J. Deans	William Fox, Junior,
R. T. Gray,	James Bateman,
John McGregor,	Claudius Bailey,
John Dale,	James Devolin, Senior,
Thomas Cross,	Abraham Holmes,
John Armstrong,	John Plane,
James Richardson,	Z. Levigne,
W. W. Elmer,	William James Best,
Stephen Reed,	Jonathan Hobson,
Albert Smallfield,	John Best, Senior,
William Caldwell,	L. J. Brown,
Joseph Caverley,	John St. Charles,
Louis Weiss,	Thomas Conners,
William Best,	Samuel M. Taber,
Peter Youngs, Senior,	Charles Gream,
A. H. Vannornam,	Frederick Mullett,
John Sagar,	L. S. Guffin,
Lyman Moon,	James Cooney,
John Franklin,	John Bateman,
W. M. Jones,	James Stockwell, Senior,
Richard Jones,	Jacob Ulman.
Alfred Anstee,	James Maitland,
John Richardson,	Thomas Comerford,
James McLean,	Wm. Morrison,
Charles Conners,	S. Bond,
Philip Glover,	S. Bush,
Robert Best,	A. A. McCallum,
Truman Reddington,	Joseph Mortimer,
Joseph Dixon,	John Heyworth,
Robert Allan,	Andrew Reid,
Geo. Tennison, Senior,	W. Campbell, Junior,
Farquahar McKinnon,	Walker Johnson,
Nathaniel Ward,	Alexander McKinnon,
Francis Marrin,	H. Elliott.
Thomas Marrin,	

REPLY.

To JAMES DEANS, Esq., and Others.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply, I cannot consistently disregard your invitation to allow myself to be put in nomination for the Reeveship of Madoc, coming as it does from so large and influential a number of the Electors of the Municipality.

For sometime past I have been earnestly solicited to accept the nomination for the Reeveship, but self interest, and a desire to live a retired life, &c., &c., prompted me to decline; but under the circumstances, I feel it my duty to waive any objections that would seem to rise, and accept your kind invitation.

I thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and the honour you wish to confer, and should I be elected, I can only point you to my past life as a guarantee that your interests intrusted to my care will be faithfully looked after.

I have the honour to be your obedient Serv't,
Madoc, Dec. 17, 1866. E. D. O'FLYNN.

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned:

Con. 1,—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5,—South half 12; Con. 6.—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN by the Undersigned to Purchase from ELIZABETH, the widow of JAMES ROBINSON, of Madoc, a NOTE for SIXTEEN Dollars, dated some time in May, 1865, and payable six months thereafter,—the said Note having been paid by me in March, 1866.

Madoc, Dec. 5, 1866. THOMAS ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby FORBIDDEN to Purchase a NOTE for THIRTY Dollars, payable by the late SENECA RIDER to SAMUEL McCONKEY or Bearer, and dated August, 1863,—said Note having been LOST or STOLEN from my possession. MAHALIA JANE VINCENT.

Madoc, Dec. 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTES of last Session of Parliament are now ready at this Office for delivery to the qualified Magistartes of the County.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Hastings.
Belleville, 27th Nov., 1866.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately ... Painted and Furnished ... and will be found in all its appointments to be un... for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per ... good Livery Yard, and Stabling attached to the ...
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

... , Proprietor

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECU... at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on ... ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.
Expenses moderate, and No ... Charged.
For Particulars, apply to ... D. ROSS, *MADOC.*

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

Best and Cheapest ... in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Doz... where else.) AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style ... lowest prices.
Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,
Of McGill College,

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Fall Wheat, $0,00,@$0,00. Spring Wheat, $1,20@$1,30. Barley, 45c@00c. Rye, ... Peas, 63@65c. Oats, 32c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $5. Sheepskins, 40a75c.

WELCOME TO CHRISTMAS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

He comes—the brave old Christmas!
His sturdy steps I hear;
We will give him a hearty welcome,
For he comes but once a year!

And of our old acquaintances
'Tis he we like the best;
There's a jolly old way about him—
There's a warm heart in his breast.

He is not too proud to enter
Your house because it's mean;
Yet is company fit for a courtier,
And is welcomed by the Queen.

He can tell you a hundred *stories*
Of the Old World's whims and ways,
And how they merrily wished him joy
In our fathers' courting days.

He laughs with the heartiest laughter,
That does one good to hear;
'Tis a pity so brave an old fellow
Should come but once a year!

But once, then, let us be ready,
With all that we can desire—
With plenty of holly and ivy,
And a huge log for the fire.

With plenty of noble actions,
And plenty of warm good will;
With our hearts as full of kindness
As the board we mean to fill.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Continued.*)

One afternoon the clatter of horses' hoofs startled
r from under the bushes where she had been hid-
n almost the whole day, watching her favourite in-
world in some of its mysterious economy, and
ing out a secret of transformation she had long
d to know. It was a secret by which she hoped
to the clue to a wide range of entomological ar-
can ich had long baffled her. Amongst other
thing would give her a peculiar power of colour-
ing, q as bright and intense as the cochineal.
Curios at all times a prominent feature in Maud's
charact oused her up to see who it was that ven-
tured do her lane; and running through the shrub-
wn to the privet-hedge below, her small
face, *raven hair and glittering eyes*, showed
to Ho and Eva Gray galloping in the sun-

of the Hall,' thought she—'what
ring th own the haunted lane of the Hol-
lane not the strongest man in Oaken-
ould] pa rough after nightfall, and which
try never ure down at any time?' Some-
which was ove, still less was hatred, glow-
all her fa she watched them, such a rare
they made er solitary world.
[bright yo heads turned as they passed
k privet-he f Maud's garden; and Eva,
like a mer d trilling in the sky, when
the dusky peering out like a Greek
om among th ning leaves, checked her
e, and asked ' ll her relations had been
lately? 'For now, Maud,' she added,
ou are something re or less than human,
at all the goblins imps, and witches and
ts, which are so pl in the Hollow, come
your bidding. Th ace has had a worse
than ever since yo ed in it, yet no one
anything but bad sp and these are not
nocent as thieves and derers. You call
things worse, Maud, than crime!'
how dare you, Miss Eva ne here?' asked
ou are not very famou r courage, nor
er there, great and stro you both are;
t believe you would co ut of bravado
ence. Is it not that you more rash than
less true than both, Miss E '
e protected, Maud, by our innocence,'
e roughly. 'Witches have power over
so that is why we defy Maud, and
to scorn;' and he shook hi hip at the
among the leaves, more boyish than bru-
h brutality was not wanting er—at no
ng, for it made up the very damental
Horace Gray's character.
ne, Master Horace!' retorted ud con-
y. 'You boast that you are a tr Saxon;
are, in more things than your ir hair
cheeks. You are a Saxon in your
and stupidity, which I believe yo call
manliness and dignity. It is a fine amusem t for
you to insult Maud of the Hollow; a manly p ime
for a great boy of nineteen to annoy a weak girl. If
I had a brother as big as you, Master Horace, I won-
der if you would call me bad names then!' And
Maud's large black eyes rained out contempt and anger like fire from beneath their lids; for though she tried hard to subdue her natural impetuosity, and her keenness to take offence, it was not always possible to hold such check and string over herself as to make her patient and forgiving all at once; and there was something in the tone of Horace's insults which roused her blood more than anything else.

'Come away, Horace,' whispered Eva; 'Maud is angry, and I am afraid of her when she is angry. She looks so dreadful, I am sure she will do us some harm if we tease her any longer.' And the two young creatures started off without another word—Horace vainly endeavouring to look heroic and indifferent, and Eva showing more terror than might have been expected from anything so grand and queenly.

Maud stood by the hedge, listening to their voices for a long time; and when they had died away, and the last echo of the horses' tread had died away also, she crept back to her lair among the laurels, feeling very sad and lonely. 'They call me dwarf, witch, elf, imp,' said Maud; 'they laugh at me for my swarthy skin—and it is swarthy by the side of theirs, fair as flowers, and bright as morning clouds; they ridicule me for being small and deformed; and Horace threatens to crush me with one blow of his great hand; and Eva pretends not to see me when she passes me like a queen, and looks down on the ground, as if looking for a grasshopper, when she hears my voice; and other impertinences they are always offering me, with even more malice and cruelty in them. And I sometimes get angry, though often it is only pretence. But I should not be angry with these two foolish prating children; they have been warped by the fatal education of prejudice—so far warped, as to forget the claims of a common humanity, because of a shade more or less of brown on the cheek, or an inch more or less of height to the figure. No, I do not blame them! They repeat, parrot-like, what they have been taught, and the responsibility of this sin of theirs rests with older heads. And it is a sin to pour unmerited sorrow into the cup of any human life! No, I do not blame them! A curse is laid on me, which I must bear, and of which they work out one small portion: the form and features of a gnome, with the feelings of a passionate humanity; the blinding strength of love, the warm idolatry of beauty, with the impossibility to be *loved*, and *the consciousness of deformity!* I, who could love those two young things in all their glorious youth and beauty, must feel myself shut out from them, as from all others, because of this fearful curse of outward unloveliness!' And then she turned her face to the ground, and her tears fell like heavy rain among the dry leaves of the fallen evergreens. 'And yet it is not a fault that I am dark and small,' she said, drying her tears; 'born no one knows where, of an outcast mother, whose gipsy-home was of all countries, whom no nation claimed, and no kinsman owned. It is not a sin that I am not fair and queenly, like Eva; nor like Horace, strong and beautiful. But it is made a fault, and I suffer the penalties of a sin all the same. And yet I am not altogether hideous. My hands are smaller than Eva's; but ah, hers are long and white, like those graceful shells on the Mediterranean shores; while mine are like withered leaves, they are so brown and crisp and fragile. Her hair shines in the sun like gold, and is a crown of glory above her pure fair brow; mine is black as jet, and is a vail of mourning over my tearful eyes. She is like a princess—she is so grand and noble in her beauty; while I creep along the earth, like a forgotten reptile at the foot of the golden throne whereon she sits a queen. But yet, with all these differences, I would not change my stunted form and swarthy skin for Eva's glorious beauty, if I must take Eva's mindless brain as well. I can feel; I can love; while Eva—the bright morning-star in the sky knows as little of human sympathies as she! I can learn—I have learned, and have fathomed many a depth of nature, which others have shrunk from; and Eva knows as little of truth and life as the flaxen doll she nursed not two years ago. She is a child, a toy, a doll [herself; yet, oh, she is so beautiful, that one forgives all her sins and shortcomings, and almost could love her solely for the sake of that beauty! And Horace, too, rough, rude and uncultivated as he is; for beauty is so divine a gift from God, that we must needs worship it; and ah!' added Maud with a sigh, 'we always prize so much the good we have not.' And Maud thrust herself into the sunlight, pleasing herself with a sad pleasure, by exaggerating in the slanting rays the slight deformity indicated rather than developed in her person.

While standing thus, her deformity hidden now in the long black hair which she often allowed to fall from a scarlet cincture round her head, she heard heard again the tramp of hoofs careering boisterously down the hill; and a moment after, a furious plunge, a woman's shrill scream, and Hors
calling loudly for help, woke up the still
like the cry of death round the bed of a
child.

One bound, like the spring of a gazell
the hedge, and Maud, her long hair streaming
her, ran breathless to where Eva lay fainting
ground, Horace vainly endeavouring to
by a clumsy succession of boyish restorativ
Desprez, pale and agitated, was holding th
Eva's kicking and plunging violently, bathe
and trembling, while the heavy chestnut
Horace fed tranquilly by the wayside.

'O Maud, perhaps you may be of some
Horace, in his off-hand, lordly way. 'Eva
thrown by this cursed brute, you see. J
passed the Hollow Lane, it took to kickin
mad thing; and look at her now—one wo
she was bewitched.' The word struck hi
He cast a sudden glance on Maud, and tu
pale. 'Who knows?' he thought to hims
vexed Maud this morning; perhaps she
witched the bay-mare out of revenge.' H
himself between the gipsy-girl and his sis
second thoughts, Maud,' he said, 'you ca
any use here in the middle of the road:
go home. I desire you to go home, Ma
give me Eva's horse to hold; and do you
the Hall for help; I will wait here for
may have come to herself before you re
And you, Maud, pray don't stay here. I
on your not staying with me—and Eva.

'Don't be a baby, Horace,' retorted Mau
'and don't go to the Hall, Mr. Paul, till I
do so. Help me to take your sister into
Horace—Master Horace, I mean—and
her home like a corpse, when nothing is
matter with her. Your mother need not
ed into a fit because of a dusty habit a
from fear. Come, do as you are bid, and
there like a frightened school-boy. Ca
your arms, and I will soon make her well a

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

"You are quite welco empty
to the shilling.

Why is an overworked ho an
Because it is used up.

Queer thing is an insur policy.
sell it, I can-cel it; and if I can-cel it, I

A belligerent wight threatened to kick
acter who had offended him. "If you
it," answered the challenged, "you will fi
more shinned against than shinning."

An old gentleman who has dabbled a
statistics, says he never heard of but one
insured her life. He accounts for this
lar fact of one of the questions being, "Wh
age?"

There was something exquisite in an
reply to the European traveller, when he
if he had just crossed the Alps. "Wal,
call my attention to the fact," said he,
did pass risin' ground."

A gentleman having lent a guinea to
promises he had not much faith in, was su
find that he paid him punctually. The sa
soon after was desirous of borrowing anoth
"No," said the other; "you have deceiv
and I am resolved you shall not do it aga

An old Irishman, who was convicted of
agrarian outrages that constractly distra
isle, having been sentenced to fourteen ye
portation, bowed most profoundly to the
thanked his lordship; "for, indade, said
not think I had so long to live till yo
tould me."

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, at a f
ing, drank the health of all the compa
"What a glorious thing it is to see such
branches flourishing from one root!"
ing Jack Spencer laugh, she insisted
what occasioned his mirth, and promise
him, be it what it would. "Why, the
said he, "I was thinking how much
branches would flourish if the root
ground."

ARTIFICIAL IVORY.—An artificial ivory
in France from a paste of *papier mache*
and to which the name of Parisian mar
Among many other things, the finest and
plicated mouldings for ceilings can be m
tals of columns can be constructed in any
is said to be hard, durable, and elastic.